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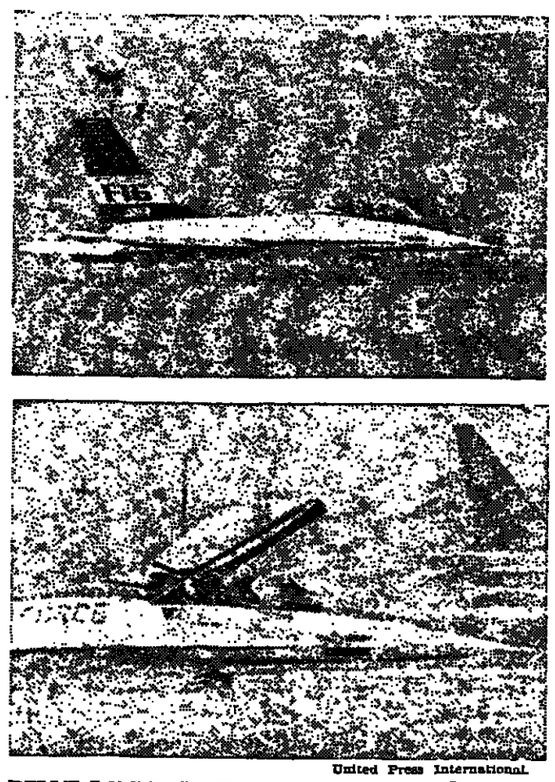
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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 16-9 (61-48). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 16-8 (61-46). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 16-8 (61-41). Tomorrow variable ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 18-6 (64-42). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 25-14 (77-57).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria		Luxembourg	30 Lux.
Belgium	39 B.Fr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Eire	15 P.	Nigeria	50 K.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
France	2.50 F.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Turkey	T.£6
Iran	35 Rials	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.75
Italy	300 Lire	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.
Israel	I.£ 3.40		



United Press International.

BELLY LANDING—With dirt and bits of his plane flying behind him, test pilot Neil Anderson made a safe emergency landing with the F-16 fighter-bomber last week at Carswell Air Force Base, Texas. One unit of the landing gear jammed in a closed position during a training flight. The pilot was not injured and damage to plane was not serious.

3 Nations, Egypt Plan Weapons Industry

CAIRO, May 11 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat will begi a tour of Arab capitals tomorrov buoyed by an announcemen Egypt will combine with thre other Arab states to create a *arms industry.*

It said Egypt, Saudi Arabi the United Arab Emirates an Qatar will be equal partners i an organization to build arm factories. The plan is expecte to help Egypt's economy an eventually to make the countr less dependent on the Sovie Union and other countries out side the Arab world for its mil tary equipment.

The industry will be set up with capital of $1.04 billion. It will be financed mainly by oil revenues.

The project was announced last night on the eve of Mr. Sadat's tour of Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan and Syria, a trip intended to strengthen Arab unity and increase the President's prestige in the Arab world before his talks with President Ford in Salzburg, Austria, on June 1 and 2.

Weapons Unspecified

The agreement by the four countries did not specify what kind of arms would be produced. Observers believed it may be some years before the industry is operating fully.

The industry will have branches in all four countries and its headquarters in Cairo. Mr. Sadat has appointed War Minister Gen Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gamasy to represent Egypt on a ministerial committee of the four countries that will have overall control of the industry.

The project reinforces Egypt's *military, political and economic* relations with the Persian Gulf states that gave it substantial financial assistance during the October, 1973, Middle East war.

Mr. Sadat said earlier this year that Egypt must diversify its sources of arms, complaining that the Soviet Union had not made up Egypt's losses in the 1973 war. Since then, he has concluded a deal with France to buy Mirage fighter-bombers and other military equipment.

Mr. Sadat travels tomorrow to Kuwait on the first leg of his weeklong tour.

Sentenced for Plot

CAIRO, May 11 (UPI).—A state security court yesterday handed down tentative death sentences against three defendants found guilty of leading a conspiracy to overthrow the government.

The civilian court, however, deferred pronouncement of final judgment on the three men and 39 other defendants until May 31.

The defendants were tried on charges of plotting to "take over power by force."

The indictment said the first part of the plot was an armed attack on the Technical Military Academy in Cairo in April, 1974. It said the rest of the plan, which failed, was to seize arms and ammunition at the academy's arsenal and use them to assault the premises of the Arab Socialist Union, where Mr. Sadat was meeting with the union's central committee.

The attack on the academy left 13 dead, including six attackers, and 33 wounded.

Tentatively sentenced to death were Saleh Abdullah Sariyah, 37-year-old Palestinian employee of the Arab League, who was accused of being the mastermind; Tatal al-Ansari, 22, an engineering student at Alexandria University, and Karem al-Anadoli, 22, an academy cadet.



Associated Press.

EYEBALL TO EYEBALL IN LAOS—A government soldier (left) and a Pathet Lao soldier looking at each other through a barrier during the Constitution Day celebrations.

Rightist Exodus Gives Pathet Lao De Facto Control

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 11 (AP).—The Laotian government today appealed to the populace to remain calm, denied rumors there would be bloodshed in Vientiane and prohibited Laotian and foreign residents from leaving the country.

Issued in a broadcast by the Laotian national radio, the directives were given under the name of the mixed security forces, the security body of the coalition government of rightists, leftists and neutralists set up under the 1973 peace accord to keep peace in the capital.

They were aimed at forestalling rumors and fears that a violent transfer of power to the Communist-leaning Pathet Lao was imminent.

The rumors were initiated by the sudden resignations of the most powerful rightist figures in Laos. The resignations, and the departure from the country of the pro-American, anti-Communist leaders, including Defense Minister Sisouk na Champassak and Finance Minister Ngon Sananikone, have left the Pathet Lao virtually in control of the government.

The broadcast said Mr. Sisouk had resigned and his place had been taken by his deputy, Gen. Kham Oune Boupha, who is classified as a "patriotic neutralist" in Laotian political terminology but in fact is part of the Pathet Lao bloc.

The Laotian radio identified the others who resigned as Deputy Foreign Minister Tiene Thone Chantharasy and Deputy Public Works Minister Houmphanh Sansayngasith.

Souvanna Speech

The broadcast followed a Constitution Day speech today by the Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, in which he all but conceded a Pathet Lao political victory after 20 years of warfare and two years of peace under the coalition government.

The radio urged listeners to obey government orders and attributed rumors that there would be bloodshed to "certain rightist groups" who were trying to panic the population.

It said the joint security forces in Vientiane, made up of Pathet Lao and former rightist troops, would insure the security of the city.

Although there has been an exodus of high-ranking officials associated with rightist, pro-American groups, as well as Vietnamese and Chinese businessmen, the city has been calm.

Shops were shut today, but most Laotians appeared unaffected and unconcerned. There has been no obvious change in day-to-day life, except for a demonstration Friday in which the U.S. Embassy was stoned by students.

Hotels and restaurants were open as usual. No Pathet Lao troops—who number more than 2,000 in the city under peace agreement conditions—were seen on the streets.

Kip Rises

The Laotian currency, the kip, rose in the black market after days of declines in which it halved its value.

If the Pathet Lao win control of Laos, the country will be the third of the U.S.-backed countries of Indochina to come under Communist domination in recent weeks. Cambodia surrendered April 17 and South Vietnam on April 30.

Prince Souvanna's speech followed the resignations of the senior rightist ministers and the removal of three top rightist generals from their posts. This (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Saigon Policy Is Portrayed As Moderate

General Sees Regime As Friendly to All

SAIGON, May 11 (Reuters).—The first man to emerge as one of the new rulers of South Vietnam, Lt. Gen. Tran Van Tra, says that the country will have *friendly relations with all nations* and will not take sides in the Sino-Soviet dispute.

Gen. Tra, 57, short, muscular and bespectacled, is a seasoned guerrilla who has a quick, loud laugh and a central coast peasant's accent. He was field commander for the Tet offensive against Saigon in 1963 and overall commander in the Viet Cong's 1972 offensive.

Now he has responsibility for the greater Saigon area and he was the man fielding all questions at the regime's first press conference last Thursday.

He said that independence, freedom and peace in South Vietnam would be maintained forever by the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government.

PRG in the Country

He added that the PRG was now in this country but declined to specify its whereabouts. He added that his military administration committee would step down as soon as the government installed itself in Saigon.

The new government will continue to use the word "provisional" in its title, Gen. Tra said. He explained that the PRG was established in wartime and would drop the "provisional" tag only after general elections—for which he gave no date.

Standing beneath shining chandeliers in Independence Palace's reception hall, the general voiced a belief that the Vietnamese people would now lead a "peaceful and happy life."

He said that a considerable number of prisoners had been taken at the end of the fighting, but they would be shown leniency. Commenting on American predictions of a bloodbath, he said: "This is a very contemptible slander, as you can see."

Although disclaiming responsibility for PRG foreign affairs, he said that South Vietnam would set up friendly relations with all regimes.

Assails U.S.

However, Gen. Tra lashed out at the United States for "an operation of kidnapping and forced evacuation" with regard to refugees.

Referring to Vietnamese who fled, he said: "We are very sorry to see that a number of our people are living miserably in a foreign country."

The only ones who left of their own accord, he said, were "a small number of ringleaders and reactionaries who scheme and plot and do harm to the people."

The general, who had Soviet military training, thanked both Peking and Moscow for military aid—making it clear that the PRG would not get embroiled in the feud between China and the Soviet Union.

Gen. Tra, besides being a key commander of Southern forces, is a general in the North Vietnamese Army and has political weight as an alternative member of the North Vietnamese Communist party's Central Committee.

Reunification Goal

Asked about reunification of North and South, he said that this was stipulated in the 1973 Paris peace accords—but he gave no indication that a political merger would occur in the near future.

Everyday life in Saigon, meanwhile, seemed much the same as before the fall of the city—minus the extraordinary tensions of the old regime's last days.

Viet Cong and Hanoi troops, seen everywhere without arms, were *maintaining a friendly attitude toward foreigners.*

A small setback was suffered by the British press corps: it lost its "club" when the British consul's home and its swimming pool were confiscated—as abandoned property.

Calls on Labor, Management

Wilson Urges Consultations On Britain's Economic Crisis

LONDON, May 11 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson today proposed a series of consultations among labor, management and government leaders to chart a course out of what he called Britain's worst economic crisis since 1931.

Mr. Wilson appeared in an hourlong television interview aimed at answering a rising storm of criticism about his policies on solving inflation, unemployment and international confidence in the pound.

He acknowledged the nation's industrial weakness and economic malaise" and said, "it's going to be a long haul" out of the nation's worst economic situation in nearly half a century.

"What I would like to see done more—I've advocated it before and I think we are coming to it now—is for the government to sit down at the beginning of each financial year and at intervals thereafter, with the trade unions, with the employers and all the other useful people in the country and say: 'Now look, this is what we think the product of the country is going to be for next year, this is going to be the total income of the country, so much is already committed to the social services, to essential government expenditure, to defense . . .

"Now if you were going to take, any of you, more in salaries, wages, profits, capital gains or anything, out of the economy more than what is left, then either we have to take it back in taxes or in insurance stamp contributions or we have got to cut the social services, and then try and get some kind of pre-budget consensus of what the country can afford and what they will work to.'"

Oil Prices Blamed

The Prime Minister blamed the fivefold rise in petroleum prices for much of the economic difficulties but said that Britain's North Sea oil resources should correct the situation by 1980.

He said that following the nation's decision in the June 5 referendum on whether to remain in the Common Market, any Cabinet minister who could not go along with his policies would have to resign. He was referring to such outspoken Labor party rebels as Industry Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who he said had "many of the qualities of a great Old Testament prophet without a beard."

"I've been elected leader of the party and it's my job to try to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

ETA Basques Are Target of Rightist Raids

MADRID, May 11 (UPI).—In backlash against recent police slayings, rightists in the Basque country have shot up at least 16 businesses or homes, Spanish newspapers said today.

The attacks have been directed at properties of persons believed to be linked to separatist guerrilla groups.

The Basque separatist organization ETA has taken responsibility for slaying six police officers in the last five months. The last two killings occurred Tuesday and Wednesday.

Between 3 and 6 a.m. Thursday in Bilbao, gunmen riding in cars began firing on shops and homes belonging to persons connected in some way to ETA. The attacks continued Friday night and last night. There were no reported casualties but some damage.

Basque sources said the gunmen were apparently rightists. Some reports said the attackers were members of a group that calls itself "Guerrillas for Christ the King."

In Bilbao and San Sebastian, police carried out identity checks in their search for the suspected ETA assassins. Carrying machine guns and wearing riot helmets, officers stopped persons on the street or at movie theater exits, residents said.

On another regionalism issue, the Cabinet Friday gave a green light to optional teaching of regional languages in schools. In Barcelona and elsewhere in the province of Catalonia, there has been considerable pressure for increasing the use of the Catalan language.

The government also gave approval to a bill currently before the Cortes (parliament) which would, for the first time would provide benefits for persons disabled during the 1936-39 civil war while fighting for the Republicans.

Libya Sentences Idris

TRIPOLI, Libya, May 11 (Reuters).—A Libyan court yesterday sentenced former King Idris in absentia to seven years in prison on charges of "corrupting the country under the monarchy," the Libyan News Agency reported. The former monarch, ousted in a military coup in 1969, lives in exile in Egypt.

An Opportunity to Vote on EEC For Britons Who Reside Abroad

PARIS, May 11 (IHT).—British citizens living abroad will not be able to vote in the June 5 referendum on British membership of the European Economic Community. Many of them work in the Common Market or for international agencies. Their opinion is certainly no less valuable than that of their fellow citizens living in Britain.

The Sunday Times and the International Herald Tribune therefore issue a joint invitation to British readers overseas to tell how they would vote on this vital issue, if they had the opportunity.

British citizens should fill in the coupon on Page 2, and send it to the offices of The Sunday Times or The International Herald Tribune, to arrive not later than May 26. The results will be collated and jointly announced on the weekend before the referendum.

Only holders of British passports who would be able to vote if they lived in Britain should fill in the coupon. We are printing two coupons to enable spouses and others to respond. Each individual has (of course) one vote. We have asked for details such as passport numbers to enable an independent check of the authenticity of all responses. You should mark *the envelope "REFERENDUM."*

Neither The Sunday Times nor the International Herald Tribune would claim that this could be presented as a complete picture of the opinion of Britons resident abroad. But it is a way of helping the disenfranchised to make their voice heard, and we hope that as high a proportion as possible of British overseas residents will cooperate.

Kissinger Reports

OAS Makes 1st Move on Cuba Shift

By Terri Shaw

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday the United States and Latin America have reached "a general understanding" on how to end the diplomatic and economic isolation of Cuba.

But in brief and hurried comments to reporters while entering and leaving the Pan American Union for a meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS), Mr. Kissinger said he did *not expect any "concrete" action* on Cuba during the OAS session.

He added that he has been discussing Cuba informally with the Latin foreign ministers attending the annual OAS general assembly and said: "We're coming to some understanding on how to proceed."

Pressed to describe the understanding, Mr. Kissinger said with a smile: "We've got to leave a little room for secrecy."

In another sign of better American relations with Latin America, Mr. Kissinger read at the OAS meeting a report prepared by the United States and Panama saying that negotiations for a new Panama Canal treaty are almost completed.

U.S. officials declined to elaborate on Mr. Kissinger's statements about Cuba. Latin diplomats said there was widespread agreement on holding a special OAS meeting in Costa Rica later this year to amend the Rio treaty under which the trade and diplomatic sanctions were imposed against the Cuban government of Fidel Castro 11 years ago.

Once the Rio treaty is amended, making it possible for the sanctions to be lifted by a simple majority rather than a two-thirds vote, another meeting can be held to formally vote an end to the trade and diplomatic embargo.

Nine of the 23 members of the OAS already have diplomatic relations with Cuba, despite the 1964 sanction, and some others trade with Havana. Several of these countries have led efforts to end Cuba's isolation during the last two years.

The most recent effort, at a foreign ministers' meeting in Quito in November, failed unexpectedly when a resolution to end the sanctions narrowly missed getting the required two-thirds majority.

The end of the OAS sanctions would not end the U.S. embargo on trade and travel between the United States and Cuba. However, both Mr. Kissinger and President Ford have said that a normalization of relations between Washington and Havana will have to follow OAS moves to drop its collective sanctions imposed under heavy U.S. pressure.

Premier Castro, who recently has expressed a desire to improve relations with Washington, insists that the U.S. "blockade" of Cuba must be ended before there can be talks between the two countries. During a visit by Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., last week, Mr. Castro modified his *position somewhat, saying that an* end to the ban on food and medicine exports to Cuba would be an indication of good faith on the part of the United States.

The joint U.S.-Panamanian report was well received. U.S sources said both Mr. Kissinger and the Panamanian ambassador to the OAS were applauded for their report, which said the two countries "are convinced that it is imperative to achieve a real and visible progress" toward "a new, just and equitable treaty in the near future."

U.S. negotiator Ellsworth Bunker will go to Panama later this month for talks to iron out details before the treaty can be signed.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack said he was aware of the strong opposition to the treaty in the U.S. Congress and said a failure to ratify it could cause "a very serious situation."

Jerusalem Hails Pact

Israel and EEC Sign Accord; Tariff Cuts Will Start July 1

By David Fouquet

BRUSSELS, May 11 (WP).—Israel and the European Economic Community signed a trade accord today that the government in Jerusalem cited as a major diplomatic breakthrough.

The treaty signing occurred despite concern by Italy over competition from Israeli crops and despite a last-minute attempt by Arab countries to pressure the Europeans into delaying the accord.

In signing the agreement, Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon stressed that "it will have great political importance: Europe is paving the way to a new *kind of cooperation which, we* believe, may provide a model for regional cooperation in our area. It may be utopian today, but we are sure that the day will come when the states of the Middle East will live in peace, will trade freely with each other and exchange their knowledge and technology for the mutual advantage of all their populations."

The treaty signing took place in a medieval abbey here amid tight security precautions. Mr. Allon signed for his country and Garrett Fitzgerald, the Irish foreign minister, represented the EEC.

Both referred to the accord as part of an overall balanced attempt by the EEC to tighten its relations with countries of the Mediterranean area. Mr. *Allon also said that his government* viewed the pact as merely a first step toward a closer association with Europe.

The accord will begin by cut- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Wide CIA Use of U.S. Firms Overseas Reported

Intelligence Source Says 200 Operatives Were Placed With Legitimate Companies

The following article was written by John M. Crewdson, based on reporting by him and Nicholas M. Horrock.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (NYT).—The Central Intelligence Agency's use of the Howard Hughes organization to disguise its recovery of a sunken Soviet submarine is but the most recent example of a long-standing practice in which dozens, perhaps scores, of American companies have lent their names and reputations—usually for a price—to shield covert CIA activities abroad.

According to an intelligence source thoroughly familiar with the practice, these relationships between the CIA and American-based multinational corporations known as "commercial cover agreements," have resulted in the placing of CIA agents in the overseas offices of legitimate concerns that range from some of the largest in the world to others unknown to the general public.

The source named more than 20 American companies that he said had entered into such agreements with the CIA during the last 15 years.

The list, which reads like a "Who's Who" of business and finance, includes such diverse fields as petroleum, rubber products, heavy manufacturing, banking, consumer products and services, travel, advertising, publishing, public relations and the import-export trade.

A CIA official said that the agency would remain silent on the details of its cover arrangements with American businesses but other intelligence officials have previously conceded that operatives posed as journalists and businessmen while working abroad.

Spokesmen for most of the corporations identified by the intelligence source said, after checking, that they had been unable to find any evidence of a relationship between their organizations and the CIA.

Some of the companies declined to comment and others said that they had been asked by the CIA to enter into such relationships but had rebuffed the agency.

There have been recent published assertions, however, that Fodor's Travel Guides, Inc., has provided operating cover for intelligence agents abroad, and an article in the Feb. 3, 1975, issue of Advertising Age suggested that the J. Walter Thompson Co., the nation's largest advertising agency, had performed a similar function.

The Thompson organization has denied the assertion but a spokesman did confirm that two individuals named by the source as CIA agents who had operated under Thompson cover were employed at one time in the company offices in Paris and Tokyo.

Eugene Fodor, the head of the travel and publishing company, has denied allegations by Howard Hunt jr., that he himself is a former CIA agent. Mr. Fodor declined comment, however, on Hunt's assertion that Fodor's had provided operating covers for American intelligence agents abroad.

Officials of the Summa Corp., Mr. Hughes's umbrella organization, have said privately that the reclusive billionaire received no remuneration for allowing the CIA to place his imprimateur on the Glomar Explorer, the salvage ship that, disguised as a deep-sea mining vessel, raised part of a Soviet submarine from the floor of the Pacific last summer.

Nevertheless, there are indications that Mr. Hughes may have reaped some long-term rewards for his cooperation, and many of the other concerns that have entered into commercial cover arrangements, according to the intelligence source, have received various forms of compensation in return. The source said that some have forced the CIA to "pay through the teeth" for the use of their names.

The operative's salary is paid by the CIA, which also underwrites the expenses incurred if an overseas "business" office must be enlarged or opened to accommodate the agency's purposes. The company then benefits by gaining a corporate presence in an area where it otherwise would have none.

On some occasions, the source said, concerns having commercial cover agreements with the CIA have attempted to take advantage of their special relationship by approaching the agency to seek some official favor from the government. But he said that, to his knowledge, they had invariably been turned away empty-handed.

About 200 Agents

Although there are no published estimates of how many CIA agents are working under commercial cover, the number is be- (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

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Ex-Aide Charges Thieu Made A Billion Through Corruption

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif., May 11 (NYT).—Charges that eight years of corrupt control of South Vietnam made President Nguyen Van Thieu one of the richest men in the world have provoked sharp controversy in this refugee camp and have prompted a denial of the charges by a former aide of Mr. Thieu.

The accusations against Mr. Thieu were made by Nguyen Van Ngai, who was minister of rural development under Mr. Thieu until he was ousted last year.

"Without doubt, he is a billionaire," Mr. Ngai said of his former superior when interviewed Thursday after arriving at this camp.

The charge was denied Friday at another refugee camp, at Fort Chaffee, Ark., by Gen. Dan Van Quang, former special assistant for intelligence and military affairs to Mr. Thieu. In an interview he also denied any knowledge of Mr. Thieu's allegedly corrupt dealings with U.S. aid money.

Politicians Frustrated

In his interview here, Mr. Ngai said that he and other Vietnamese political figures had been frustrated in their efforts to depose Mr. Thieu because they said the United States gave complete support to Mr. Thieu "until the very end despite extensive knowledge of the corruption that riddled the Saigon regime."

Mr. Ngai conceded that Mr. Thieu's election to a first term in 1967, under U.S. supervision, had been "relatively democratic." But he contended that the election in 1971 was a sham and opened the way for Mr. Thieu to consolidate his power through repressive measures.

Many of Mr. Ngai's charges against Mr. Thieu have been made before, chiefly by journalists, but the willingness of a former cabinet official to discuss them was unusual.

In describing the closing days of the Thieu government, Mr. Ngai said that the president went to Taiwan after his resignation without notifying some of his closest associates.

Particularly angered by this, Mr. Ngai said, was Gen. Quang, who was reputed to be Mr. Thieu's graft collector.

In expanding on his charges of corruption in the Saigon regime, Mr. Ngai said he was convinced that Mr. Thieu had succeeded in removing from the country a substantial portion of South Vietnam's estimated total of 26 tons of gold reserves.

Seated in Tent

"But even without this he would be a billionaire in U.S. dollars," he said, seated on an air mattress in a tent he occupies with his family. "The longer he stayed in power the more pretentious, arrogant and corrupt he became."

The bulk of Mr. Thieu's money came through misuse of state-controlled monopolies on imports and exports, and the siphoning off of millions of dollars of U.S. aid under the Vietnamization program, Mr. Ngai said.

He alleged that generals promoted by Mr. Thieu had sold U.S. arms and munitions to the Communist forces.

In denying Mr. Ngai's charges that Mr. Thieu had left as a billionaire, Gen. Quang said:

"Maybe a millionaire in piastres [Vietnamese currency], but not a billionaire. At least he has enough money to buy a house."

The general also denied that he had been angered by Mr. Thieu's sudden departure from South Vietnam.

"If Sen. Ngai says I am telling stories about Mr. Thieu, then he is a liar," the general said.



United Press International.

REFUGEES—Aged Cambodian woman sipping water next to wide-eyed great-grandson at Paris Charles-de-Gaulle Airport after their arrival from Bangkok yesterday. They were in second contingent of refugees to arrive in France from embassy in Phnom Penh.

Viet Cong Flag Waved on U.S. Ship in Rouen

ROUEN, France, May 11 (AP).—A group of French leftist demonstrators unfurled a Viet Cong flag aboard the visiting U.S. destroyer Bigelow yesterday afternoon and tried to distribute anti-American tracts, police reported.

The 20 demonstrators were quickly overpowered by U.S. Navy personnel and were expelled from the ship without further incident. They came aboard with other French visitors while the Bigelow was open to the public during ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe.

The police said the demonstrators were protesting the presence of a ship that took part in bombardments of the Vietnamese coast.

Israel, EEC Sign Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

ting EEC tariffs on incoming Israeli industrial products by 60 per cent on July 1 and will eliminate them completely by 1977. However, to overcome Italian opposition to competition from Israeli citrus fruit and other products, the agreement contains a clause delaying their liberalization.

The trade agreement is similar to a number the EEC has signed with other European countries and former colonies. The community is also trying to negotiate such pacts with most of the other countries of the Middle East and Mediterranean region. At the outset of these regional negotiations, the community had sought to have parallel progress with Israel and the Arab states.

Early Accord

But through a combination of negotiating factors and Israeli zeal, the discussions on the accord with Israel were completed before the others.

Diplomatic sources here acknowledged today that there had been efforts by Arab and developing countries to pressure the Europeans into putting off the signing with Israel.

But the community officials refused to further delay the accord, already stalled by the Italian objections. "It would have meant losing face completely," a European source at the ceremonies said. Commenting on the Arab maneuver, Mr. Allon said: "They were wrong and they were late."

The Israeli government, beset by serious economic and political problems at home and abroad, seized upon the accord as an important diplomatic and historical breakthrough.

But the pact is seen here as being little relief against the economic difficulties that forced Israel to devalue its currency 43 per cent last year. It is also unlikely that Europe, which is almost totally dependent on Arab oil and is trying to solidify its ties with the Arab world, will want to identify too closely with Israel.

Engine Derailed In Israel, Police Cite Terrorists

JERUSALEM, May 11 (AP).—The engine of an Israeli freight train derailed and overturned on the outskirts of Jerusalem today. Police said they suspected Arab terrorists sabotaged the rail line.

Police said a 20-yard stretch of track was removed. The engineer and another man were injured when the engine went off the track.

A bomb exploded earlier in an empty lot in Jerusalem but caused no casualties or damage, police said. About 20 Arabs were rounded up for questioning.

Palestinian Report

DAMASCUS, May 11 (Reuters)—Palestinian commandos cut the rail line linking Jerusalem with Tel Aviv today, the Palestinian news agency WAFA reported. The train was derailed and several Israeli soldiers were killed or wounded, it said.

Bombs planted by commandos in the Misrara district of Jerusalem destroyed several commercial stores and wounded several Israelis today, the agency added.

Dassault Home Bombed

CANNES, France, May 11 (Reuters).—A bomb exploded at the home here of aircraft builder Marcel Dassault early today. It blew out windows, but caused no casualties. Mr. Dassault, 83, was not in the house. A similar explosion occurred on Friday at the Cannes Film Festival palace.

Lon Nol Defended

HONOLULU, May 11 (AP).—Former Cambodian President Lon Nol was offered $1 million by the caretaker government to leave Phnom Penh before it fell but only got a small portion of that amount, a spokesman for the exiled president said.

"The $1 million was promised by the government but it was not a bribe," said Chhang Song, former Cambodian information minister. Lon Nol "got some money, about a tenth of that," Mr. Song said in an interview.

Laos Regime Urges Calm

(Continued from Page 1)

amounts to the collapse of the pro-American wing of the coalition government and leaves the Pathet Lao as the only cohesive political organization in the country.

Prince Souvanna, a U.S.-backed neutralist who has long tried to balance the rightists and Communists, told a gathering of high officials including King Sisavang Vatthana that 20 years of upheaval "have clearly resulted in a new situation."

"We must end the fighting. The war has reached an end," he said.

Cites Changes

"Important changes have taken place which some had not expected so suddenly, but they are here," he said. "It is our great chance to preserve our country from further bloodshed, which surely would take place if one continued to ignore the march of historical events."

A coalition government was set up in Laos on the basis of peace accords signed in Paris in February, 1973. The rightists and the Pathet Lao each were given six cabinet posts and the neutralists got two.

Military forces of the rightists and the Pathet Lao were assigned to different areas of the country. Vientiane and the royal capital of Luang Prabang were declared neutral. However, sporadic military clashes have occurred since April.

U.S. Concern

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—Laos is slipping rapidly into Communist control, even though a shrunken fig-leaf of coalition rule may be retained for a time by Prince Souvanna, U.S. experts said yesterday.

Because of the peculiarities of the situation in Laos, which is in a relative state of peace, American experts are hopeful that Laos will escape the physical dangers that South Vietnam and Cambodia experienced. "There is no need to threaten much force to bring down the Laos government," a U.S. specialist said. "A good huff and puff could do it."

"This thing could fall apart anytime—either precipitously or gradually," another said.

Offices Are Damaged In Washington Blasts

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—Low-intensity bombs exploded outside the Mexican Embassy and the ground-floor offices of the Soviet airline Aeroflot in downtown Washington before dawn yesterday, authorities said. Investigators said there was no known connection between the two explosions.

Damage in both incidents was described as minor. No injuries were reported. The blasts, about 17 blocks apart, occurred 15 minutes to a half-hour of each other.

Break for Homosexuals

LOS ANGELES, May 11 (Reuters).—Hmosexuals can join the Los Angeles Police Force, the city's legal office has ruled. City attorney John Rice said Friday that, from a medical or psychiatric standpoint, "mere homosexuality does not justify disqualification from the city police department."

Cambodia Radio Accuses U.S. Of 'Dishonest Propaganda'

BANGKOK, May 11 (UPI).—The new Communist government of Cambodia accused the United States yesterday of spreading "dishonest propaganda."

In what was seen as an apparent attempt to offset news reports of events following the fall of Phnom Penh April 17 written by journalists who were expelled from the country, Radio Phnom Penh broadcast statements that were monitored here.

A broadcast today said that a "great number" of high-ranking officers and officials of the former regime had been pardoned, although the top leaders —designated as the "seven traitors" by the Khmer Rouge— were marked for execution. Only two of the "traitors" remained in Cambodia after the Khmer Rouge victory—Premier Long Boret and a former premier, Sirik Matak. Their fate remains unknown.

'Night and Day'

The broadcast said the country's 7 million inhabitants, the armed forces and "95 per cent of the peasants" were working to rebuild Cambodia. It said work was continuing "night and day" to repair the railroad line between Phnom Penh and the country's only deepwater seaport of Kompong Som. The 180-mile rail line had been closed since it was damaged in fighting in 1971.

In a broadcast, Information Minister Hu Nim, who is considered one of the top three Communist leaders, charged that the United States and its allies "have continued activities against the Cambodian nation and the people and [are] imposing their dishonest propaganda.

"Their goal is to mislead world public opinion," his statement said.

Charging that U.S. intervention in Cambodia resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of persons in Cambodia, Hu Nim said:

"U.S. imperialism is still reluctant to acknowledge its utter defeat... and harbors spite toward the Cambodian nation and people. It has planted traitorous forces and is using them to continue subversion and sabotage activities against the Cambodian people."

Hu Nim's statement did not elaborate but President Ford said at a Washington news conference last week that the administration had "hard intelligence" reports that 30 or 90 top officials of the former government and their wives had been executed by the new rulers of Cambodia.

Accounts by journalists who remained in Phnom Penh after the Communist conquest told of forced resettlement of city dwellers in the countryside and unconfirmed reports of executions.

14% Wage Boost Ends Key Strike By Japan Union

TOKYO, May 11 (NYT).—Japanese National Railway and other public corporation workers agreed to a 14-per-cent wage increase yesterday to settle the most critical dispute in the annual spring labor offensive.

The settlement ended a three-day strike that had paralyzed transport, cut off mail service and disrupted other public services. An estimated 58 million Japanese, about half of the country's population, were immobilized by the strike. Private rail workers had joined the strike on Friday.

The wage settlement, which will mean an average of $58.73 more a month in base pay, was within the government guideline of a 15-per-cent rise. Since the public service union is among the most visible and militant here, its agreements tend to establish patterns for other union settlements.

Japanese unions have been asking for wage increases between 20 and 30 per cent after last year's average of 33 per cent. But Premier Takeo Miki's administration set a guideline of 15 per cent, based on the current rate of inflation.

Provisional IRA Reports It Killed Ulster Policeman

BELFAST, MAY 11 (UPI)—The Provisional Irish Republican Army said today that it was responsible for the killing of a policeman in Londonderry yesterday.

A sniper shot and killed Paul Gray, 26, as he and another policeman patrolled a section of the old city wall. A crowd booed as other police arrived to remove his body.

The IRA claim led to fears that the shooting might signal an end of the IRA cease-fire that began Feb. 10. The Provisional and Official wings of the IRA have avoided sectarian violence since then.

In a new outbreak of violence in Belfast, Protestant extremists bombed Roman Catholic businesses in the city and at nearby Whiteabbey. Two persons were injured in the bombing attacks.

Two gunmen planted a beer-keg bomb in a Catholic-owned betting shop near the city center but customers rolled it into the street where it exploded, injuring a woman and badly damaging a café and grocery store.

Greece Extends Service

ATHENS, May 11 (Reuters).—The government today extended military service for conscripts by two months. Service in the army was lengthened from 28 to 30 months and in the air force from 32 to 34 months.

Despite Terrorist Upsurge

Malaysia Repeatedly Insists That Domino Theory Is Fal

By Don Oberdorfer

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, May 11 (WP).—The leaders of Malaysia are telling their people these days that the domino theory is a mistaken idea of the Americans with no application to this country. Not everybody is convinced.

Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak, arriving home from the British Commonwealth meeting in Jamaica, declared that there is "no connection" between a notable upsurge of terrorist activities here and the recent events in Indochina.

Malaysia faces "no immediate danger" arising from the Communist victories elsewhere, he declared, adding that Malaysia had prepared itself in advance for the changes in the region.

Domino Theory

Minister for Home Affairs Ghazali Shafir broadcast a 4,000-word address, also published in full in the local press, tracing the history and fallacies of the domino theory from its first mention by President Eisenhower in April, 1954, to its inapplicability to Asia today. Mr. Ghazali said that the concept of spreading Communism was "a myth of yesterday" that was never valid except in the minds of U.S. policy-makers and politicians.

At the same time, the home affairs minister expressed concern that "in a climate of despondency, the domino theory would well become—ironically—a self-fulfilling prophecy." He noted that the increased terrorist actions have created "a mood of public anxiety" in Malaysia and together with other events seem to many to be "portents of a dark and uncertain future."

In private conversation, government and political leaders make no secret of their concern about the stability of Thailand, the land link between Indochina and the Malayan Peninsula. The 1,700 surviving insurgents of the Malayan Communist party—who bedevilled the British and nationalist local authorities during the 1948-1960 "emergency"—are based in mountain and jungle strongholds along the Thai border. Thus, major changes in Thai policy and security could have repercussions here.

During recent months, a small number of U.S. M-16 rifles and M-79 grenade launchers have turned up alongside the mostly obsolete weaponry of the insurgent arsenal, apparently bought through gun-runners from Thai stocks. The prospect that more numerous and more powerful weapons from Communist Vietnam could turn up in rebel hands is worrying Malaysian authorities. So far, there is no indication when or whether this will happen, although the possibility clearly exists.

For unknown reasons, possibly including a split of the Communist ranks into rival and contending factions, terrorist activity has been increasing during the last 18 months after being almost dormant for more than a decade.

Compared to war in Indochina and a number or other pl terrorism here is still small s With a well-trained police force of 15,000 and a 47,000-"parade-ground" army, aut ties are confident of their a to deal with this level of act However, they are openly cerned about the spread o surgent activity to lowland urban areas well beyond previously remote areas of munist operation.

The Communist insurgent torically have been and stil predominantly from the Ch minority, a limiting factu their potential influence. A surgent "regiment" of 418 (according to strikingly p government intelligence) is predominantly from the M majority, however. For the time, the Communists are lieved to be making inroads ever small—into the Malay lation at large.

Government officials and observers agree that the st the economy will be amon crucial factors in the futu the revived insurgency. Re prices for rubber, tin and t —the country's major earner exports—have plummeted d the worldwide recession, ca distress and unrest among dominantly Malay small far

Prosperous Area

With fertile, productive unusually good public ser relative social stability and capita gross national produ about $500, Malaysia has bee most prosperous countries Southeast Asia and in man spects the most fortunate now, because of the world r sion, it is feeling a pinch.

"Our production goes up year and our returns from down," a government official

Malaysia was in the Br orbit before independence has never been a U.S. client nor economic or military a cipient. Politically, it does look to the United State leadership. However, the market is the largest purc of Malaysian rubber and ti (indirectly) timber. U.S. i ment here has doubled in years (to about $500 million cluding 23 electronics compo factories of major manufact

In foreign policy, Malays came determinedly neutra decade ago when it became that no major power could guarantor of its security. been among the most enthu founders and promoters Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN), which i cludes Thailand, the Philip Singapore and Indonesia, leading exponent of a Sou Asian "neutrality zone" ex ing the removal of U.S. m bases.

Thai Protester Ask Expulsion Vietnam Exile

BANGKOK, May 11 ters).—Hundreds of persons onstrated in towns in nor Thailand for the second d demand the expulsion of arrived Vietnamese refuge

The police said one perso injured when about 500 onstrators clashed today group of refugees in Nakhon Province, about 65 meters northeast of Bangk

Newspaper reports from area yesterday said there about 30,000 Vietnamese re in Sakon Nakhon and 40,000 in neighboring pro

The newspaper reports the leaders of the demons called for assurances fro Thai government that it negotiate with the Viet authorities.

Wilson Urges Consultations On Britain's Economic Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

keep the party united in a forward sense—going forward all the time," Mr. Wilson said.

Mr. Wilson ruled out a coalition government with the Conservative party as "a prescription for national disaster."

"What could we expect from a coalition besides trouble?" he added.

The Prime Minister said the picture of Britain presented last week by the American CBS commentator Eric Sevareid was "very sensational and cataclysmic and not related to the real facts or the struggle our people are making to put things right."

He said Mr. Sevareid had gleaned his information from the London "cocktail circuit."

Referring to the strike by 4,000 workers at the Chrysler Corp. Coventry plant, he said he was horrified that the company's proposal for workers' participation had been rejected without being examined.

He said he had spoken with Chrysler officials because "I was anxious they might think of pulling out of this country... and I got some assurances," he said.

"But I believe that the assurances I got can only be real if people can agree on a reasonable position with the Chrysler management today, and that is why I utterly deplore what is going on."

The Prime Minister's decision to take part in the interview came as a surprise when it was announced yesterday.

He had returned from the two-week Commonwealth conference in Jamaica Friday to find the pound at an all-time low against the world's major currencies of 24.4 per cent of its December, 1971, value.

Canada, Russia In Trade Pact

OTTAWA, May 11 (NYT).—Canada and the Soviet Union have signed a trade agreement by which Canada will lend up to $500 million in the next two years to finance Soviet purchases of Canadian machinery, equipment and services.

The agreement signed Friday shifts the emphasis in Canada's sales to the Soviet Union from food and raw material to high-grade fabricated products.

The Canadian government hailed the pact as a "major advance in trade relations" between Canada and the Soviet Union. Last year Canada exported $28 million worth of commodities to the Soviet Union, mainly in grains, and imported $23 million in electrical machinery, tractors and other goods.

For Voteless Britons

Britons living abroad who wish to register their views the EEC issue (see story on Page 1) should complete the coupon below and send it to: International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08, and mark the envelope REFERENDUM. Forms should reach the Herald Tribune by May

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U.S. Program in 'Holding Pattern'

Refugee Movements Slowed By Fund, Sponsor Shortages

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP). —The resettlement of Indochinese refugees moved into a holding pattern during the weekend as money began to run short and the transit camps in the United States remained full.

"The speedy part of the operation has pretty much run its course," a State Department spokesman said today. He noted that most of the refugees with American relatives have already been processed through the centers and moved to new homes around the nation.

For the remaining refugees, he said, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has begun a more elaborate clearing process, which is taking longer. One delay involves finding sponsors to help them get resettled in this country.

The spokesman said that most of the transit camps in the United States are at or near capacity and "there are no plans to go over capacity."

He said that refugees now in other areas—Guam, Wake, Thailand or the Philippines—are scheduled to take the places of individuals released from the American camps, but a lack of money has forced a curtailment of incoming refugee flights from overseas bases.

The $98 million in refugee aid funds was expected to run out during the weekend and a government spokesman said today: "We're about in that position now."

As of today, a spokesman for the refugee-resettlement task force said, there were 18,700 refugees at Camp Pendleton, Calif., 15,000 at Fort Chaffee, Ark., and 2,500 at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida.

There were 48,758 refugees at the four staging camps outside the United States, and 26,847 on the way to those centers.

A decision was made last week not to run out of money by spending it on air transportation, the State Department spokesman said, and "we are now concentrating on taking care of people where they are."

"I can assure you we're not going to stop feeding them," he added when questioned about the shortage of money. He said that some bills may not be presented for payment immediately.

President Ford's request for congressional approval of $507 million in refugee aid is still under consideration, with the amount having been cut to $405 million in a House committee. The Senate has approved the use of leftover Vietnam military aid funds to help the refugees and Pentagon sources said those funds could provide $17 million.

House approval of the aid funds is expected Wednesday and the Senate will hold hearings tomorrow and Tuesday.

Mr. Ford's request was for about 150,000 refugees. The lower amount approved by the House committee would cover the approximately 114,000 counted so far.

Ky Suggested For School Post

SACRAMENTO, May 11 (Reuters).—An official of a school district here has urged former South Vietnamese Premier Nguyen Cao Ky to apply for a $46,000-a-year job as its superintendent.

Robert Lynch, a trustee of the Los Rios Community College District, which covers 30,000 students, said in a letter to Mr. Ky: "In my opinion, the district could well use a person of your considerable command and executive expertise."

Mr. Lynch told reporters that he had written Mr. Ky without consulting other trustees.

Mr. Ky is now at the Camp Pendleton Marine Base in California.



Associated Press.

Former President Richard Nixon and his military aide, Marine Lt. Col. Jack Brennan, smiling for amateur photographer Fred Llamas, after golfing.

Nixon's 1st Public Reappearance —Round of Golf at San Clemente

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., May 11 (NYT).—In his first prolonged public appearance since he left the White House, former President Richard Nixon played 18 holes of golf here Thursday. His partner was his military aide, Marine Lt. Col. Jack Brennan.

Word spread that they were golfing and 40 persons were waiting at the last hole where Mr. Nixon chatted with some of them and posed for pictures.

He used a golf cart but "did a lot of walking," the Shorecliffs course manager said, adding, "He seemed to favor his left leg but his golf swing looked real good." Mr. Nixon suffers from phlebitis.

Wants to Know Who Got Money

Gulf Oil Co. Denies Bribery But Bolivia Is Unsatisfied

LA PAZ, May 11 (Reuters).—The Bolivian government will demand that the Gulf Oil Co. name the persons to whom it paid money in this country, the presidential press secretary said yesterday.

Secretary Javier Arce Villalba said the government wanted to know "how, where, when and to whom bribes were paid by Gulf."

His use of the word "bribes" indicated that the government was not satisfied with the U.S. company's explanation that it had not paid $4 million in bribes to Bolivian officials but had made "political contributions."

The press secretary said the company's reply, released here four hours after a 48-hour ultimatum issued by the government expired, was still being evaluated.

He said that, although Gulf had denied paying bribes to Bolivian officials, it had failed to supply concrete details about the allegations, as demanded by the government.

"If we know something, we will publish it immediately," he added.

Report Before SEC

Gulf president Bob Dorsey created a furor here last week when he reported before the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington that Gulf had paid money to a foreign country to protect its interests. He did not name the country, but Bolivia, along with Ecuador and Venezuela, have been major recipients of Gulf investments.

Official sources said Energy Minister Col. Guillermo Jimenez and Interior Minister Col. Juan Pereda were holding telephone consultations with President Hugo Banzer.

The government had threatened to suspend $57.2 million in compensation payments still due to Gulf for the expropriation of its installations here in 1969.

In denying the bribery allegations, Gulf said it was not able to say at the present time that "Bolivia was not involved in political contributions by the company."

This case is currently under investigation and will be clarified with the Bolivian authorities," it added.

It also said that Gulf was prepared to send a representative to Bolivia to discuss the issue with the President.

The Bolivian ultimatum followed a similar move by Venezuela, which had threatened to close down the company's subsidiary there. However, Gulf told the Venezuelan government on Wednesday it had never paid bribes to government officials there or in Ecuador, and the Venezuelan government expressed its satisfaction with the reply.

In Houston, a spokesman for Gulf said the company would not comment on the message it sent to La Paz.

"It was a private message, like the others we have sent so far," the spokesman said.

Talks by MIT With Saudis Break Down

By Juan de Onis

JIDDAH, Saudi Arabia, May 11 (NYT).—Negotiations on a technical assistance contract between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Saudi Arabia have broken down in a disagreement over a guarantee for entry of Jews to work on the project.

The situation in the negotiations has caused concern in the U.S. Embassy here because Saudi Arabia has been counting heavily on official and private technical assistance from the United States to carry out economic development plans.

Prince Mohammed Ibn Faisal, chairman of the Saline Water Conversion Corp., refused to sign the contract at the last minute after he had received what he described as a "threatening letter" from Dr. Jerome Wiesner, president of MIT.

The draft contract, which has been under negotiation for two years, provided that Saudi Arabia would not deny a visa to any member of the work staff or academic personnel, including students, assigned to the project by MIT.

Visa Clause Accepted

Members of the American negotiating team, led by Prof. William Seifert, said the Saudis had accepted the visa clause and had given assurances that anyone required for technical reasons would be granted a visa regardless of religious affiliation.

In addition, the Saudis accepted a clause, described as unusual in such contracts, allowing MIT to terminate the contract without penalties and on 60 days' notice "for any reason."

In addition, Prince Mohammed, a son of the late King Faisal, received a letter from Dr. Wiesner stating that any act of racial or religious discrimination toward an MIT participant would be cause for cancelation.

Prince Mohammed was reported by the American negotiators to have said that this was a "threatening letter" and he refused to sign the contract on Thursday morning as scheduled.

An academic source said that Dr. Weisner had been under heavy pressure from members of the MIT faculty and graduate students, among whom are many Jews, to make an issue of the racial and religious question.

The contract, for $2 million, was to have provided experts for planning Saudi Arabia's water requirements and supply for the next 25 years.

German Police Free Baader Gang Lawyer

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, May 11 (Reuters).—A defense lawyer for the Baader-Meinhof urban guerrilla group was released here yesterday, a day after he was detained on suspicion of supporting a criminal group.

A spokesman for the lawyer, Siegfried Haag, said a federal judge had ruled that there was not sufficient evidence for a formal arrest warrant. He is one of three defense lawyers for Andreas Baader, who will go on trial in Stuttgart May 21, along with other alleged group members, on charges including murder, bombings and bank robbery.

Skylab Craft Tore Big Hole In Ionosphere

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP). —The launching of the Skylab space station two years ago tore a temporary hole 1,200 miles across in the earth's ionosphere, the first time such a manmade phenomenon has occurred.

The hole lasted no more than three hours. Ionized particles pouring off the sun quickly replaced those destroyed by the engine exhaust of the Skylab rocket and the hole patched itself up.

"To our knowledge, there was no disruption of any form of radio communication because of the tear in the ionosphere," said John Klobuchard of the Air Force's Cambridge Research Laboratory in Bedford, Mass., where the discovery was made. "If there were any interruption of radio signals, it was very temporary, lasting no longer than it took the hole to repair itself."

Using the Sagamore Hill Radio Observatory in Hamilton, Mass., Mr. Klobuchard and two other scientists, Michael Mendillo and Gerald Hawkins, found that at the time of the Skylab launch May 14, 1973, there was a sudden drop in the total electron count of the ionosphere. Similar drops were observed by stations in Goose Bay, Labrador, and in Illinois.

The three scientists postulated that the burning hydrogen exhaust of the Saturn-5 rocket that lifted Skylab into orbit caused the oxygen atoms in the ionosphere to recombine, a process that caused them to lose an electron. The electrons were removed faster than they could be replenished by sunlight, which left a gaping electron hole in the sky.

The electron loss was similar to the effect created by magnetic storms, although on a smaller scale. In fact, the Skylab launch took place on the second day of just such a storm, which made it hard for scientists to trace any radio interruptions to the Skylab incident.

No other space shot tore holes in the ionosphere because none has its rocket engines still aflame above 120 miles. The Skylab engines were still burning well above this altitude, which is the lower region of the ionosphere.

Quoted in Physics Today magazine, Mr. Mendillo cautioned against thinking the electron hole might be some kind of new and permanent pollution. He said that sunlight rapidly destroyed the hole and that future space launches would create no holes because their engines will turn off before the spacecraft passes through the earth's ionosphere.

Arabs' Dispute On Summit Ends

CAIRO, May 11 (UPI).—The eighth Arab summit meeting will be held June 28 in Mogadishu, Somalia, as scheduled, because four Arab countries have withdrawn their opposition to holding the conference there Mahmoud Riad, the secretary-general of the Arab League, said today.

The time and place of the meeting were agreed upon last month at a meeting of the Arab League foreign ministers' council But later, Saudi Arabia, Morocco Egypt and Syria said they preferred that the meeting be held in one of the Arab states that confront Israel.

Mr. Riad said today that the four countries withdrew their objections following visits by President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia, who went to Khartoum today to persuade Sudanese officials to withdraw proposals for postponing the conference.

Maoists in Berlin Stage Protest at Russian Exhibit

BERLIN, MAY 11 (AP)—Maoist demonstrators invaded a Russian photo exhibit in West Berlin yesterday to protest the arrests of some of their comrades in East Berlin earlier this week.

Police said the demonstrators, members of the ultra-left German Communist party (KPD), hung up a banner in a Soviet Novosty news photo exhibit calling for release of 16 KPD members in East Berlin.

Police said the demonstrators, apparently about 100 in number, tore up some Soviet information brochures and under a picture of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev painted the words, "Brezhnev and Ford, Genocide Is Genocide." A police spokesman said the Russians present at the exhibit did not react and that so far no protest had been lodged.

Meanwhile, the Western Allies held a parade in West Berlin to observe the 30th anniversary of their presence in the former capital.

Involved were units of British paratroopers and American and French infantrymen in company strength, along with military bands.

Angolan Group Rejects Lisbon Call for Talks

TUNIS, May 11 (Reuters).—The leader of one of Angola's three liberation movements has rejected Portugal's call for a meeting between the groups to avert a civil war in the West African territory.

Holden Roberto, leader of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), issued a communiqué here last night that said: "Given the evident partiality and lack of objectivity shown by certain members of the government of Lisbon to our movement, ... the FNLA categorically refuses to take part in a meeting of the three Angolan movements with which a member of the Portuguese government will be associated."

It said the FNLA was only willing to take part in a meeting if Portugal were excluded.

So far, there has been no reaction to the Portuguese proposal from the other movements—the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

Iceland Air Strike Ends

REYKJAVIK, May 11 (AP).—Icelandic air hostesses won a pay increase today and called off their strike, which had grounded domestic and overseas flights of the two national airlines from midnight Friday.

Strike by California Doctors Spreads; No Solution in Sight

By Lacey Fosburgh

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11 (NYT).—The 14-day-old strike by anesthesiologists throughout the Bay area protesting the soaring cost of malpractice insurance is spreading to cities in central California and even the Los Angeles area, according to latest reports from the medical profession.

Indications that the strike was gathering support came with increasing evidence, from both sources within the medical community and in the state capital, that there is no resolution to the crisis in sight.

"Nowadays, no one even speculates any more" about when the doctors will go back to work and medical treatment will return to normal, a prominent physician, an internist who was not on strike, said here yesterday.

"I'm literally just praying my own patients don't run into trouble."

The 10-day-old strike has already left hospitals throughout the Bay area with half their beds unfilled and a third of their staff on prolonged vacation.

All operating rooms are still closed to anything but extreme emergencies. Preparations are under way to phase out a number of out-patient clinics by the middle of this week.

Hospital directors frankly admitted here last week that their institutions as a whole are losing $200,000 a day and some have even hinted they are on the verge of bankruptcy.

Dale Morgan, president of the San Francisco Hospital Conference, said the Bay area is in the grips of "a very real, very critical fiscal emergency." Hospitals, he pointed out, depend on surgical patients for the bulk of their income.

Several of the leading hospitals here, questioned about the impact of the strike, reported they are losing thousands of dollars daily and have already laid off a number of employees.

The strike began May 1 when a group liability policy extended to 8,000 doctors throughout northern California expired and the insurance company offered, instead, individual coverage, at rates often 300 per cent higher than before.

The strike began with an estimated 2,000 doctors participating but it has since narrowed down largely to anesthesiologists. So broad is their support among the profession, according to virtually all medical officials, that even Dr. Jerome Lackner, director of the state health department, has endorsed the action.

Judge Shifts Boston Busing To the Young

BOSTON, May 11 (AP).—A new integration plan shifting the emphasis of busing from older to younger children in Boston's racially troubled schools was ordered yesterday by a federal judge.

The chairman of the Boston School Committee said that the order would be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The plan, written by Judge Arthur Garrity, who ordered school integration last year, draws nearly all of the city's well defined ethnic neighborhoods into a program to mix the races. It calls for the busing of 21,000 schoolchildren next fall, 12,000 of them in the five lowest grades.

The plan anticipates that next year the schools will have 72,000 students—about 50 per cent of them white, 35 per cent black and 15 per cent from other minorities.

The program would replace a temporary plan that went into effect last September and has led to sporadic racial violence. The temporary plan required the busing of about 17,000 of the 85,000 students in the school system.

Judge Garrity did not explain why his plan anticipates a drop of 13,000 in enrollment next year but opponents of busing have predicted that many whites will either pull their children out of public schools or leave the city.

The School Committee chairman, John McDonough, who had proposed a no-busing plan, called Judge Garrity's order "a disaster for the people of the city of Boston."

He said at a news conference that the committee would appeal the plan to the Supreme Court.

City Council President Gerald O'Leary said that the order would "precipitate an exodus of many of Boston's remaining middle-class families."

Rhodesians Say Terror Goes On

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 11 (AP).—A campaign of terror by African guerrillas in Rhodesia has gone on unabated since the so-called cease-fire Dec. 11, a Rhodesian government spokesman said today.

He said there have been 290 guerrilla incidents since Dec. 11. There have been 41 murders of civilians, nine attempted murders, 15 assaults and 12 cases of intimidation and threatened murder, he said.

The spokesman said 60 guerrillas have been killed since Dec. 11 and Rhodesian security forces have lost 11 men, including five South Africans.

Quake Jolts South Chile

SANTIAGO, May 11 (AP).—A sharp earthquake shook a section of southern Chile yesterday, destroying some homes and damaging a hospital. No deaths or serious injuries have been reported.

A Saudi Shift Seen on Rise In Oil Prices

By Juan de Onis

JIDDAH, Saudi Arabia, May 11 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia has received a message from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger indicating U.S. readiness to revive efforts to bring about a conference between oil consumers and producers, according to government sources here.

The failure of last month's preparatory talks for an international conference on energy and raw materials has placed Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, in a critical position.

Until now, Saudi Arabia has been the advocate within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries of a policy of freezing prices this year as a contribution to a dialogue between producers and consumers for a long-term price and supply agreement.

According to the Middle East Economic Survey, an oil weekly published in Beirut, the Saudi view now includes the possibility of production cutbacks by all OPEC members and a possible increase in oil prices after September, if the oil consumers do not meet with the producers.

These possibilities were confirmed by U.S. Embassy officials here who have reported such Saudi attitudes to Washington.

Saudi Arabia's position will become apparent before the next general meeting of OPEC, which is to be held June 9 in Libreville, Gabon.

Between now and the OPEC conference, Saudi officials are hoping to find out whether the Ford administration wants a serious discussion with oil producers or whether the oil-consuming countries prefer to try to break OPEC by lower consumption and a refusal to enter into long-term agreements.

Tokyo Conference

TOKYO, May 11 (AP).—The World Petroleum Conference opened here today with repeated calls for cooperation between oil consumers and sellers and for stepped-up oil conservation.

About 2,000 foreign delegates were on hand from nearly every major producing or consuming nation, except China. The six-day conference, which was last held in Moscow in 1971, is primarily a technical meeting of experts.

U.S. Science Unit Backs Sakharovs

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP). —The Federation of American Scientists has said that it would urge U.S. scientists to boycott a July conference in Moscow over the refusal of Soviet authorities to permit a Soviet physicist's wife to travel to Italy for an eye operation.

In a statement, the federation called "barbaric" the Soviet refusal to permit the wife of Andrei Sakharov to leave for an operation to prevent blindness.

Mr. Sakharov and his wife today ended a three-day hunger strike in Moscow to protest the action. The physicist said that he felt the Soviet authorities' action was revenge for his campaign to liberalize civil rights in the Soviet Union.

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Resigned to Defend Agency

Ex-Aide Denies CIA Role in Chilean Coup

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—The man who ran Central Intelligence Agency activities in Chile at the time of the overthrow and death of President Salvador Allende said yesterday he sent out two cables ordering CIA agents to "cut off contacts with people who are planning coups" nearly five months before Allende was toppled.

David Atlee Phillips told a news conference he did so because, as he noted in the first cable he sent on May 8, 1973: "It has begun to look as if there's more and more chance for a coup."

Mr. Phillips said some of the agents wired him back to ask how, if they severed such ties, they were to carry out what Mr. Phillips said was a major intelligence task—giving the U.S. government advance warning of any major change in a foreign government. Mr. Phillips said he replied in a May 22 cable:

"This one is a little different because it looks like there will be a coup. You are not to be in touch with the coup plotters."

There were no CIA agents in the groups that overthrew Allende on Sept. 11, 1973, Mr. Phillips said. Asked if the CIA had advance knowledge of the coup, he said:

"We did. We knew it was going to take place about 30 times before it did take place."

But despite the rumors sweeping Santiago in the months before the coup, as the time for the successful coup approached, Mr. Phillips said, "It is true that we had stronger information than ever before that it probably would have taken place, and it did."

No Warning

Asked if the CIA tried to warn Allende, he said, "No, we did not warn him. We didn't prevent it, because we had no way to be sure."

He said that while the CIA did not fund the labor strikes that led up to the coup, "other activities we did undertake in Chile, to preserve its democratic sectors until the 1976 elections could be held. It was our estimate that, given the absolutely disastrous decline in the Chilean economy during Allende's presidency, he had little chance to win those elections if the democratic sectors could hold out that long."

In response to other questions, he said that he believed the U.S. government did play some role in influencing the situation—"the role any diplomatic establishment plays overseas."

Until recently, Mr. Phillips was the CIA's chief of Latin American operations with 25 years as a key spy behind him, most of it in Latin America and the Caribbean, including Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

Yesterday, he called a news conference to launch his newly chosen career, that of a defender of the CIA, working outside the agency. Mr. Phillips said he resigned from the CIA to form an association of retired intelligence officers to try to "put the current controversy about CIA into reasonable perspective."

Reasons for Leaving

Asked how people could be sure his new role is not just another CIA operation, he said, "I suppose the only people who are really going to know it's not an operation are my wife, those who know [CIA director] Bill Colby intimately and those who know me intimately."

Mr. Phillips said in an interview that declining morale at CIA, anger at the agency's constant critics and alarm over the readiness with which some stories about the CIA are accepted in the United States, all came together to lead him to resign and speak out.

Speaking shortly after Cuban Premier Fidel Castro again claimed that the CIA had tried to kill him, Mr. Phillips expects to face questions on the CIA's role in foreign assassination plots.

Mr. Castro and Cuba were the specific intelligence targets assigned to Mr. Phillips for a total of five years in four separate periods, including two years (1968 and 1969) as chief of Cuban operations.

However, he may shed less than full light on what the CIA has done in Cuba or elsewhere in South America because, he asserted, he will not endanger agents' lives or reveal successful continuing operations.

Peking Aide to Meet Giscard Today for Parley on Russia

PARIS, May 11 (Reuters).—China's concern with what it sees as a growing Soviet threat to Europe and Asia will dominate talks opening here tomorrow between Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, French officials said today.

Mr. Teng, the first top-ranking Chinese leader to pay an official visit to Western Europe, will have several rounds of talks with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and visit industrial and agricultural areas during a weeklong visit to France.

The French President has personally ordered that Mr. Teng, on his arrival today, be given the sort of reception which France normally extends only to visiting monarchs and heads of state.

Political Visit

French officials emphasized the political character of Mr. Teng's visit. They said he would discuss the situation in Asia after the Communist victories in Cambodia and Vietnam but would concentrate mostly on European affairs.

China wants a strong, united European Common Market, independent of the United States and the Soviet Union. Of the two superpowers, it is the Soviet Union that China considers to be the main threat to the world, officials said.

China believes that the Soviet Union is expansionist and that it is in Western Europe's interest to guard against a false East-West détente, an official said.

Peking is expected to send an ambassador to the EEC in Brussels soon.

Mr. Teng is expected to warn Mr. Giscard d'Estaing against rushing through plans for a summit meeting of the European security conference, which is supported by France and the Soviet Union.

Lived in France

Mr. Teng, 70, who lived in France in the early 1920s—he worked with Premier Chou En-lai in a shoe factory at Montargis and later in the Renault motor plant at Boulogne-Billancourt near Paris—is China's third-ranking leader, after Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Mr. Chou.

He reappeared 21 months ago after being disgraced in the "cultural revolution" and has staged one of the most spectacular political comebacks in Communist China's history. The recent National People's Congress named him first among Mr. Chou's 12 vice-premiers, two days after the Central Committee had made him a vice-chairman of the Communist party and chief of staff of the armed forces.

Yugoslavs Show New Missiles in Victory Parade

BELGRADE, May 11 (WP).—Yugoslavia celebrated the 30th anniversary of Nazi Germany's defeat with a huge military parade in which it displayed for the first time a series of Soviet-made missiles, as well as sophisticated military hardware produced in Yugoslavia.

Western military specialists were surprised by the variety of Soviet anti-aircraft defenses acquired by the Yugoslavs and said that Friday's parade demonstrated an "overall qualitative improvement" in the Yugoslav armed forces.

The Soviet-made missiles included some of the most modern ground-to-air missiles as well as a surface-to-surface tactical rocket known as Frog-7. The latter weapon is capable of carrying a warhead of about 800 pounds.

Another modern Soviet weapon acquired by the Yugoslavs, and shown for the first time, was the KA-25 helicopter, designed for anti-submarine warfare.

Italian Press Strike

ROME, May 11 (Reuters).—Italian journalists have called a one-day national newspaper strike for Wednesday to protest the threatened closure of the Gazzetta del Popolo of Milan.

U.S. Mafia Boss Cleared in Italy

FLORENCE, May 11 (UPI).—The court of assizes found deported U.S. Mafia boss Frank (Three Fingers) Coppola not guilty yesterday of charges of instigating a 1973 murder attempt on a police official.

After deliberating for 9 1/2 hours, the court absolved the 75-year-old Coppola and his two accused hired gunmen on all charges.

Public Prosecutor Carlo Casini had asked the court April 29 to drop the charges for insufficient evidence. The prosecution suffered a blow during the trial when its key witness fled to Singapore and the court ruled against seeking an affidavit from him there.



United Press International.

PARIS FIRE—Only the twisted steel framework of the home-furnishings display building at the Paris Fairgrounds remained yesterday after it was swept by fire late Saturday. Police reports said the fire may have been caused by arson. First reports put damages at several million francs; there were no injuries.

Involving 200 Operatives

Wide CIA Use of U.S. Firms Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

lieved to be about 300, according to the intelligence source.

Small companies, or large ones with small overseas offices, are reportedly preferred by the CIA. The source said that it is far easier for an agent to carry out his intelligence work if he is not required to maintain the appearance of a corporate executive in front of a large number of genuine businessmen.

Corporations that are wholly owned by a single individual, closely held or headed by a dominant and aggressive chief executive officer are likewise more attractive to the CIA, the source said, although several with broad public ownership have allegedly been used for cover purposes as well.

Not surprisingly, Mr. Hughes's various entities reportedly have proved particularly useful to the CIA as "front organizations." The intelligence source, who said that the agency had used Hughes firms for other covers before he became involved in the submarine salvage project, recalled that members of the CIA's central cover staff, which oversees such arrangements, "always referred to him as 'the stockholder'."

Mr. Hughes, whose Summa Corp. is wholly owned by him, was "ideal for certain projects," the source said, "because once he comes down and says, 'do a certain thing,' you do it."

Paris Air Show

The source recalled an instance in which the CIA needed to arrange quickly for one of its agents to attend an international air exposition in Paris at which the Soviet Tu-144 supersonic transport was scheduled to perform.

The Hughes organization, the source said, was able on short notice to slip a CIA agent onto the show grounds disguised as an employee of the Hughes Aircraft Corp.

A spokesman for Mr. Hughes's Summa Corp. said that he had "no knowledge of that incident."

The tax problems generated by CIA agents who lead double lives as businessmen, the source said, are handled by a secret "tax committee" within the agency that works closely with the Internal Revenue Service.

Each year, he said, the 200 or so businessmen-spies file two federal income tax returns—an "overt" return that lists the salary ostensibly paid by the covering company, and a "covert" return that shows the true government salary.

The "covert" return, he said, although inspected by the IRS, never finds its way outside CIA headquarters.

There are about 6,000 employees of the CIA's Division of Clandestine Services, the "cloak and dagger" branch of the agency that sends intelligence operatives abroad under a variety of covers. These include "official" covers in which the agent is passed off as an economic or political officer attached to an American Embassy or foreign aid mission.

The deep-cover agent's true vocation, the source said, is carefully hidden at the outset of his career from most of his colleagues in other branches of the CIA. One such former agent described how, near the end of his espionage training at Camp Peary, a CIA facility in Virginia, he and a handful of classmates were taken aside and asked about their interest in deep-cover work.

Those who agreed to join that branch of the agency, he said, then became the principal actors in an attempt to convince their fellow trainees, by their casual comments, that they had become disillusioned with the CIA.

Training Program

Their efforts, accompanied by asides from their professors that cast doubt on their potential for espionage work, culminated in their "resignations" from the six-month training program.

Fellow trainees who had unsuccessfully urged such friends to stay on perhaps then received letters or telephone calls from a departed colleague reporting that he had taken a job as an overseas executive or sales representative for a well-known corporation, the source said. Regrets were exchanged and there were promises to keep in touch. The deep-cover agent was "in place."

The agent working under a commercial cover abroad has the primary responsibility to create and reinforce his second identity, the source said. He receives periodic help from the CIA but is left largely to rely on his own resources in convincing business associates and others that he is what he is not.

Banned Article Puts '75 Arrests In Spain at 744

MADRID, May 11 (UPI).—The magazine Cambio 16 said in a banned issue last week that 744 persons in the political opposition have been arrested in the last three months.

Arrests of 276 students and professors headed the Cambio list, followed by 145 persons belonging to or connected with the Basque guerrilla organization, ETA.

The list also included 63 Socialists, 32 workers and 21 arrests in connection with Communist party activity.

The cover story said "the contradiction of this 'thrashing' on the domestic scene with the image that is being projected to the outside world is for many persons a mere reflection of the trajectory of the regime."

The government seized the new issue last week because of the cover story and an editorial dealing with political repression, sources at Cambio said.

Caramanlis to Go To NATO Talks

ATHENS, May 11 (UPI).—Premier Constantine Caramanlis will meet Turkish Premier Suleiman Demirel and President Ford at the NATO summit meeting in Brussels later this month, the government announced.

"Mr. Caramanlis has been informed of the agenda of the summit meeting and decided that it is in the country's interest for him to go to Brussels for talks with leaders of NATO member countries, since the question of Greek-Turkish relations is included in the agenda of the meeting," a government spokesman said.

Asked whether Mr. Caramanlis would also meet with Mr. Demirel and with President Ford, the spokesman said: "Certainly, since they are leaders of NATO member countries."

France Will Try 2 Americans Who Seized U.S. Jet

PARIS, May 11 (UPI).—Black Panther Willie Holder and his girlfriend Katherine Kerkow, whose extradition to the United States for airplane hijacking was refused by French authorities, will be tried in Paris on the same charge, a French court decided yesterday.

In June, 1972, Holder, 25, of Middlesex, N.C. and Miss Kerkow, 23, of North Bend, Ore., forced a Western Airlines jetliner to fly from San Francisco to Algiers with a stop in New York, where the two freed 97 passengers in exchange for $500,000 in ransom money.

France rejected the American extradition demand April 7 on the grounds that the hijacking had a political motive—to protest the war in Vietnam. Persons having committed political offenses are not extraditable from France.

But according to the French civil aviation code, accused hijackers of any nationality are subject to French justice if they are arrested in France.

Power Transition by 1980

Dutch Ask Full Integration Of the European Community

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, May 11 (IHT).—Proposals for establishing fully integrated foreign, defense and fiscal policies throughout the nine-member European Community, including the replacement of all national currencies with a form of "Euro-money," are contained in a report on European union commissioned by the Netherlands government and published last week.

It also suggests a fundamental transition of power from national capitals to community institutions by 1980, stressing that its members must soon make decisions no less revolutionary than those which led to the community's creation.

Without such unification, the European Community will remain a loose framework for intergovernmental cooperation whose cohesion is already seriously threatened, the report said.

The report was issued on the 25th anniversary of the Schuman Declaration, which was inspired by the vision of a United Europe and led to the Common Market's creation. [Former French Premier Robert Schuman proposed the creation of a West European coal and steel pool in 1950. It became the first step toward the European Community.]

Written by a 12-man team of Dutch politicians, diplomats and academics, including former Foreign Affairs Minister Norbert Schmelzer, the Dutch report is to be forwarded to Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans, who was mandated by the community's Paris summit meeting last fall to produce a report on European union by the end of this year.

Monetary Union

Economic and monetary union, the report says, is indispensable for European political union. All European currencies should be abolished by stages in time to meet a 1990 deadline. But it admits that it will only be possible to form a currency union if all member states "are ready to give up several essential elements in their budgetary and economic policies."

It proposes that a European currency board should be added to the existing European Community institutions, and says that acceptable levels of government spending and the way deficits are to be financed should be agreed on centrally in Brussels.

But governments ought to be free to spend as much as they want on nationalized industries as well as being able to fix their own tax levels, it says.

On foreign policy, the report goes so far as to suggest that national foreign policies within the community must be phased out. No member country in the 1980s will have any vital national interests outside the well-being of European union itself, it says.

"European union is a matter of basic changes between countries which can only be brought about if inspired by long-term political vision," it states.

A special European-union treaty is proposed which would be added to the Treaty of Rome and the Dutch suggest that negotiations to prepare its drafting should start at the end of the year to give plenty of time before it is brought into effect five years from now.

As for defense, the committee gives a broad hint to France, currently outside NATO's integrated command system, that cooperation on defense questions should be much closer than it is at present.

Stressing that alliance with the United States is "the only natural choice" and that a truly independent defense of Europe by Europeans alone is "impossible," it nonetheless calls for greater integration of training, research and development, weapon production and defense budgeting among those European countries belonging to NATO.

The committee also wants a much strengthened European Parliament and more powers for the European commissioners, who, it says, should be much more accountable to the Parliament for their actions.

Philip Dorn, 73, Dies; Dutch-Born U.S. Film Actor

LOS ANGELES, May 11 (UPI).—Philip Dorn, 73, a Dutch-born actor in U. S. movies and stage and television productions, died here Friday after suffering a heart attack. He came to the United States in 1939.

Prof. Kazuo Watanabe

TOKYO, May 11 (UPI).—Kazuo Watanabe, 72, a professor emeritus at Tokyo University and an authority on French literature, died here today of lung cancer.

Duke of Madrid

VIENNA, May 11 (AP).—Archduke Franz Josef Karl von Habsburg-Lothringen y Borbon, 70, died Friday at his estate in Lower Austria. A Spanish citizen, he held the title Duke of Madrid, conferred on him by the Carlists.

Leroy Cleaver

CHICAGO, May 11 (AP).—Leroy Cleaver, 72, the father of former Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver, was found dead in his apartment here, officials said last night. They said he had been dead for several days.

Leftists Free Judge Held 5 Days in Italy

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, May 11.—Leftist terrorists released a kidnapped judge tonight in return for promises that they would not be arrested and that five top Italian lawyers would defend their jailed comrades.

The announcement by authorities that Judge Giuseppe di Gennaro had been freed occurred only hours after the Armed Proletariat Nuclei (NAP) set extra demands in two messages delivered to the Italian news agency, ANSA.

Judge di Gennaro, head of the Justice Ministry's study office on correctional facilities, was kidnapped in Rome Tuesday in a terrorist action later linked to a prison rebellion on Friday.

Judge di Gennaro telephoned his family about 10:30 p.m. telling them he had been released and then took a taxi home, arriving shortly afterward, sources said.

His physical condition was good, they added.

Authorities believed the release was imminent after all four conditions set by the group which kidnapped him appeared to have been complied with.

These were: that three prisoners who staged the bloody revolt in Viterbo Prison be taken to northern jails, that there be no repression against 19 convicts now protesting on the jail roof, that police investigations be slowed down to facilitate the release and that prominent lawyers agree to defend unit members now in jail.

A note from the unit said the judge was freed because the group was able to command the attention of "all means of information—newspaper, radio and television."

It said the group's interrogation of Judge di Gennaro served the terrorists well in "understanding the inner workings of a vital institution—the Justice Ministry—of a bourgeois society."

Although a relatively small group, NAP has shown itself well-organized and efficient. It managed to smuggle a quantity of illegal material to its three accomplices in Viterbo jail—including pistols, a knife, about 10 sticks of dynamite, a two-way radio and codes.

The kidnapping has quickly become a political issue. Italy is preparing for regional elections next month.

The law-and-order issue has already dominated the election campaign after a wave of street fighting in many Italian cities last month in which four persons were killed and more than 200 injured.

The government is rushing a new law through parliament to strengthen police powers to cope with violent crime.

Dominican President Bolsters Guard in Rift With Military

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 11 (Reuters).—Extra troops today guarded the presidential palace here after the chiefs of the armed services resigned in a struggle with President Joaquin Balaguer for control of the national police.

The split between the President and the military chiefs who have backed him throughout nine years of power emerged yesterday. The armed forces minister, Adm. Ramon Jimenez, and other top military leaders resigned after Mr. Balaguer refused their ultimatum demanding the removal of the President's national police chief, who was named last week.

It was the first major crisis for President Balaguer since he took power in 1966 after U.S. Marines quelled a bloody civil war here.

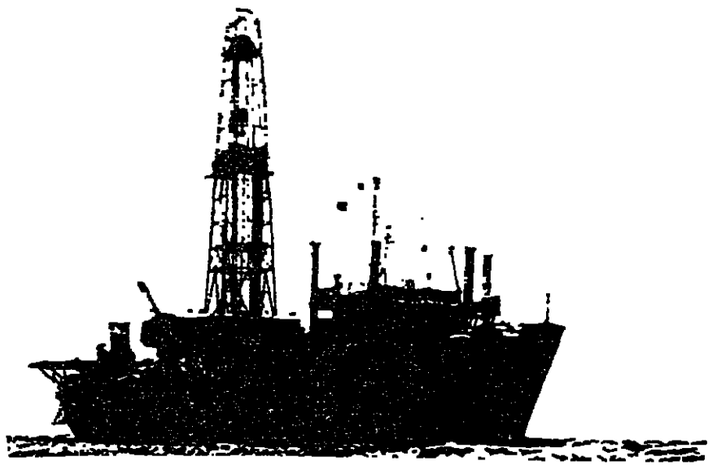
Troops, believed to be loyal to the President, last night redoubled their strength and took up rooftop positions inside the palace compound, while police reinforcements patrolled the streets.

Mr. Balaguer announced yesterday that he would take over the Armed Forces Ministry following the military leaders' resignations.

In appointing one of his most loyal supporters, Maj. Gen. Neit Nivar Seijas, to head the police, the 67-year-old President appears to have been trying to balance the power of the military.

Under his administration, the top commanders had become increasingly rich and influential and had opposed a number of his economic reforms.

Military sources said the outgoing army chief, Maj. Gen. Enrique Perez, was still with the elite 1st Infantry Brigade just outside the capital this morning but there was no sign of unusual army activity, except for that at the presidential palace.



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Concern Is Growing in Israel Over Increase in Crime Rate

By John M. Goshko

TEL AVIV, May 11 (WP).—Apart from the Arab-Israeli conflict, the most debated question in Israel is the increase in crime.

The controversy has recently been fanned by allegations involving corruption at high levels of the government and financial world.

First, Michael Tsur, a former head of a development firm, Israel Corp., with close links to the government, was arrested and convicted of siphoning off to Switzerland millions of dollars intended for Israeli development. Then, the Defense Ministry was rocked by charges that a number of high-ranking military officers and officials had been bribed by businessmen seeking lucrative defense contracts.

All this has fortified the conviction that crime of all types—from sophisticated white-collar corruption to violent street incident—is on the upswing throughout Israel.

In Tel Aviv, hardly a day passes without the press carrying several stories about someone being arrested or convicted on charges of shooting, bombing or kidnapping.

"In any society, as the population increases and creates increased economic and social imbalances, the incidents of crime are going to increase," said Gen. Shauel Rosolio, the head of Israel's national police force.

Prof. Shlomo Shoham, the head of the Institute of Criminology and Criminal Law at Tel Aviv University, and Gen. Rosolio agree that Israeli crime has the same roots as does crime in other Western nations—economic deprivation, social dislocation and generation-gap problems. While Gen. Rosolio tactfully demurs at singling out any particular group, Prof. Shoham says flatly that the biggest source of "new criminal recruits, particularly where crimes of violence are concerned, are the Oriental communities."

Iraq, Yemen

By this, he means those Jews who have come to Israel *from* places like Iraq, Yemen and Morocco. With backgrounds and traditions very different from the European Jews who dominate Israeli society, they are frequently referred to derisively as "the black Jews" and form a disproportionate part of the population trapped in poorly paid, menial jobs and overcrowded slum conditions.

"This creates a second-generation problem remarkably like that of the Puerto Ricans in the United States a few years ago," Mr. Shoham contended. "The children are ashamed of their parents, they reject their culture and values, they find it hard to assimilate into the dominant Western culture and they escape by seeking refuge in gangs where they can create a fantasy world of their own. It's an almost uncanny replay of 'West Side Story.'"

The professor believes that the crime problems will be solved gradually by the assimilation process.

Gen. Rosolio, Prof. Shoham and *other experts concede that Israel's* crime rate is increasing by approximately 9 to 10 per cent a year.

"You have had a deepening of *what I would call 'group crime,'"* Prof. Shoham said. "But it's not organized crime in terms of a symbiotic relationship between criminals, politicians, the police and the judiciary. Except for some petty grafting at the very lowest levels, the Israeli police are almost disgustingly clean. You don't have a situation like New York or Marseilles, where key segments of the police have been corrupted and, without that, organized crime can't take root."

Chile Adopts Curb On Detention in Security Cases

SANTIAGO, May 11 (Reuters).—Chile's military junta has decreed that security agencies must release political suspects within five day of arrest or hand them over to the courts.

Since the military coup that overthrew President Salvador Allende in September, 1973, various special agencies have had the right to detain indefinitely the thousands of suspects they have seized. It was with their aid that the junta suppressed the *Chilean left.*

There were two decrees last week. One establishes an interim state security law, which specifically concerns the special security *agencies—the intelligence services* of the army, navy, air force and carabineros (police), and the Department of National Intelligence, which was set up last year.

Under the law, security agencies must inform relatives within 48 hours of the arrest of a suspect. It also provides for jail sentences of up to 15 years for security officers found guilty of torturing prisoners.

The second decree amends the constitution to permit detention of up to five days in state security cases in times of emergency. The previous limit of two days has not been respected since the coup.



United Press International.

PROSIT—Some of the contestants who competed in Bottled Beer Drinking Championship in Darmstadt, West Germany. Man on right was declared winner after drinking four and half 1/2 litre bottles in two minutes, which is all the time allowed, including the opening of the bottles and the pouring of the beer. Second place went to an American soldier, second from right. The crowd seemed envious.

Over Helsinki Party Split

Russia Again Assails Finnish Press Reports

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, May 11 (NYT).—For the second time in less than two months, the Communist party newspaper, Pravda, has lashed back at reports in the Finnish press alleging Soviet involvement in the activities of *the Finnish Communist party.*

Yesterday, Pravda attacked two publications for having contended late last month that the Soviet Union was behind strikes at Finnish factories and was issuing instructions to Finnish Communists. The publications, which Pravda accused of sabotaging Soviet-Finnish relations, were Ilta Set, a small independent Helsinki afternoon newspaper, and Uusi Maailma, a conservative illustrated weekly.

"It now appears that some people in Finland don't feel quite themselves because of Finland's growing cooperation with the Soviet Union, because of the mounting anti-monopoly struggle of the working class and *because of the course of consolidation,* unity and cohesion of the Communist party," Pravda asserted in a prominent commentary.

Newspaper Attacked

On March 21, Finland's largest newspaper, Helsingen Sanomat, was attacked for having run a major article on the split within the Finnish Communist party that took note of alleged efforts by Moscow to help the hard-line faction. Pravda contended that the article was "full of vicious inventions about the Communist party and anti-Soviet slander."

Earlier this month, the Soviet magazine Novoye Vremya also attacked a new book written by Ele Alenius, the Finnish politician who heads the Finnish People's Democratic League, the leftist parliamentary coalition dominated by the Finnish Communist party. Novoye Vremya complained that Mr. Alenius, in laying out his view of Finnish Socialism, was trying "to market stale reformist goods presented in a new package" and was guilty of undermining the position of the Finnish Communists.

The Finns have made it a policy to placate their Soviet neighbors, with whom they share more than 700 miles of border. Finnish Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen is due in Moscow today to present President Nikolai Podgorny with a national petition pledging peace and good relations with the Soviet Union from the Finnish people.

The petition, which was initiated by a Finnish Communist front group called the Peace Defenders, has reportedly collected 582,000 signatures. Some Finns have conceded to foreigners that they signed up for fear of otherwise being branded as anti-Soviet.

Brussels Taximen Ask Cut in Fares

BRUSSELS, May 11 (UPI).—Brussel's cab drivers, whose fares are the most expensive in Europe, held a horn-honking demonstration last week to demand less money.

But the drivers asserted that lower fares should be linked to reforms enabling them to keep more of their income, instead of paying it in takes and fees to local governments, and to a limit on the number of taxis in Brussels.

Police steered the cabbies away from their goal, the parliament building, but the drivers blocked traffic with a noisy, slow tour of the city's main streets. In handbills, they said that a recent fares increase to 54 cents a mile and the mandatory tip of 20 per cent are pricing them out of business. They also said that there are too many taxis.

On Menace of Red Aggression

Huge Rally in Seoul Backs Park's Stand

SEOUL, May 11 (NYT).—Concerned by recent Communist victories in Indochina, hundreds of thousands of South Koreans attended a rally here yesterday in support of President Chung Hee Park's call for increased preparedness against possible aggression by North Korea.

A five-point resolution adopted at the rally, in which opposition politicians took part, urged the United States to honor its defense commitment to the government here.

The police estimated that 1.5 million persons attended the rally in Yoido Plaza on an island in the Han River, which cuts through this capital.

The resolution adopted at the rally said: "The United States government and Congress should not forget the lessons of Vietnam."

Treaty-Strengthening

It also asked the United States to "strengthen" the defense treaty between the two countries.

A large effigy of North Korea's President Kim Il Sung was burned at the rally and youths wrote slogans in blood denouncing his Communist government for its "aggressive ambitions."

The National Assembly is expected to convene in special session this week to adopt a resolution asking the U.S. Congress to express strong support for South Korea and to warn the North Korean Communists to desist from aggressive acts.

This resolution, if adopted, will be the first concrete result of the domestic political truce effected in South Korea since the fall of Saigon to Vietnamese Communists.

Since the United States pulled out of Cambodia and South Vietnam, President Park has almost daily emphasized the need for a self-reliant defense system. The presence of 40,000 U. S. troops in South Korea has failed to allay the government's concern about the strength of the U. S. commitment to the defense of this nation.

Fear of another war with the North has become so strong that it is beginning to affect business activities. Real estate prices are declining and bank deposits are reported to have dropped.

Embarrassing Turn

For the government, which up to now has emphasized the danger of Communist aggression for what many opposition leaders believe were primarily political reasons, this is an embarrassing turn of events. From President Park down, the official theme now is confidence in South Korea's ability to meet the threat.

At the end of a week of tension generated by the events in Indochina, sources within the governing Democratic Republican party said that it might be necessary to require military training for all male university students.

The opposition, however, is worried that a war fever could even further reduce its freedom to criticize the government.

Officials in Tasmania Ban Kangaroo Shoot

LAUNCESTON, Tasmania, May 11 (Reuters).—Tasmania's state government has banned a kangaroo and wallaby shoot—staged annually to raise funds for a soccer club.

Parks Minister Neil Batt said a license for the shoot, in which about 1,000 of the wild animals are killed, had been withheld because it was felt that Tasmania's image in Australia and overseas might suffer.

Fresh Concessions to Peking On Taiwan Opposed in U.S.

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, May 11 (NYT).—Arguments are being strongly advanced within the administration that no new concessions should be made to China on the *status of Taiwan,* according to sources familiar with the discussions.

At the same time, the sources said, conservatives in Congress are advising President Ford that he should not visit China next fall on the ground that such a visit would create pressures to make concessions.

The arguments and maneuvers are tied to what the administration perceives as a need to reaffirm American treaty commitments in the wake of the Com*munist take-overs in Indochina* and the uneasiness this has generated among allies.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is said to be trying *to keep the situation fluid* in the knowledge that it would be politically unwise for the President to make new concessions on Taiwan now and in the hope that the Chinese leaders will understand the American predicament.

No Moves Seen

House Minority Leader John Rhodes of Arizona said that he saw no signs of new American moves to loosen ties with Taipei and that none were likely "if President Ford wants to be renominated by the Republican party."

While not stating his own position, Mr. Rhodes added, "This is a matter on which conservatives feel very strongly and on which they still have influence."

In 1972, President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai signed the Shanghai communiqué. The United States declared that it "does not challenge" that "all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China."

The United States also pledged itself to ultimate military disengagement from Taiwan.

After the signing of the communiqué, the American military presence on Taiwan increased and then decreased to the present level of about 5,000. Other diplomatic and military steps were taken to underline continuing Washington ties with Taipei.

Stress on Moscow

Mr. Kissinger is said to believe that new Chinese-American agreements are not so necessary to good mutual relations as new accords between Moscow and *Washington. His strategy with* respect to Moscow is to entangle Soviet leaders continually in new negotiations. His strategy with respect to Peking is to adjust American expectations to a more low-key relationship, without diplomatic extravaganzas.

Moreover, administration officials at all levels are known to maintain that China has not exerted "meaningful pressure" on the United States for a quick resolution of the Taiwan problem.

Huge Atomic Shelters Built Near Nanking

NANKING, China, May 11 (Reuters).—Chinese militiamen have *dug a huge complex of under*ground shelters outside this city which they claim could provide sanctuary against all known nuclear and chemical weapons.

Running for 1.75 miles beneath farmland close to the Yangtze River, the tunnels can accommodate about 20,000 persons. The heated shelters, with storage and *dining areas, a small auditorium* and water tanks, were shown to a British press delegation.

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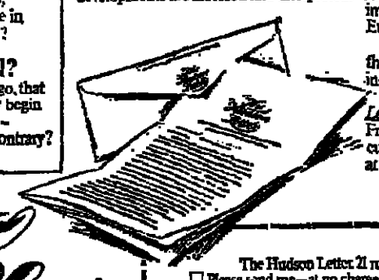
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 6— Monday, May 12, 1975

'All of Us Were Wrong'

Perhaps the most poignant phrase in Sydney M. Schanberg's moving account of the massive convulsion that was visited upon Cambodia after the ambiguous victors stormed into Phnom Penh was : "All of us were wrong." Mr. Schanberg was referring specifically to guesses as to the nature and goals of what was once called the Khmer Rouge—to those who thought the take-over would not mean "extreme changes," and those who predicted a "bloodbath." But the words might well apply to nearly every prediction, every policy, that affected the fate of the Indochinese during their 30-year war, by nearly all whose decisions played a part in that grim period.

Certainly Americans have been convinced of their many errors—now even those who looked with optimism to the end of the open war must wonder about the bases of their assumptions. For if there was no bloodbath in Cambodia—and that is far from certain—there was a bath of pain and sweat and tears that may kill more and disrupt more than any outburst of shooting, any session of drumhead courts.

What impends for Cambodia? Are the victors disciples of a backwoods Marx, a bloody-minded Thoreau or some atavistic dream of pre-industrial Cambodian life? There is little that is enlightening in the cryptic statements by the new rulers of the country, and even less in Prince Sihanouk's giggling comments about refugee poodle dogs from faraway Peking. The forced evacuation of the inhabitants of Cambodia's cities so far carries only one message: The military that now control its destiny are different from those who rule in Saigon, far less comprehensible, far more radical.

What shaped this strange agrarianism? This acute nationalism? Doubtless the long war that raged around the country and finally ravaged it had its part; the American incursion was an element; so was the use by Vietnamese of Cambodian territory, a practice which provoked that intervention. The cavalier treatment which the Soviet representatives received at the hands of the victors in Phnom Penh may well reflect anger at the continued Soviet presence in the capital after the ousting of Sihanouk; it may also mean closer ties with Peking, where the originally rural basis of Maoism has, perhaps, also influenced the kind of Communism that is now being imposed upon the Cambodians.

In any event, the present condition of Cambodia provides ample evidence of how wrong nearly everyone has been about the causes and the results of the Indochinese troubles. There are still many question marks in South Vietnam and even more in Laos, and the shape of things to come in neighboring states may well be made or marred by what is going on in this portion of the Asian littoral. But the thousands of Cambodian city-dwellers who walked, staggered or crawled from their homes under the victors' guns have the greatest call on humanity's wonder and sympathy. They are the tragic victims of a dogma which neither they, the world at large, nor perhaps even those who have inflicted it upon them, quite understand.

Chipping at Apartheid

South Africa's white government has recently taken several modest but hopeful steps in the direction of dismantling one of the most draconian systems of racial discrimination ever devised. It has restored the rights of Africans to "own" their homes—though not the ground on which they are built—in the townships outside South African cities, where more than half the country's 18 million blacks live.

Since 1967, blacks have been able to own property only in the designated tribal "homelands." In urban areas they have been regarded under the apartheid doctrine as "temporary sojourners," though many were born in the townships and have never seen the homelands. Even under the new regulation, they will still not own their houses in perpetuity in the townships but may sell or bequeath them during 30-year leasehold periods.

The government has also broadened the range of business opportunities for urban Africans and will now permit black doctors and other professionals to set up their own offices in the townships. These were among demands made on Prime Minister Vorster by the homeland leaders at a January meeting. The leaders had pressed for the rights of Africans to buy and own land as well as houses in urban areas; but Mr. Vorster still flatly rejects this idea.

Since January, the government has abolished racial discrimination at the $17-million Nico Malan theater complex in Cape Town, agreed under pressure to allow racially mixed cricket and rugby teams to represent South Africa against foreign visitors, and introduced "equal status" for officers in the armed forces, regardless of color.

None of these moves signal any retreat by the white government from its "separate development" blueprint and together they fall far short of the changes required to build peaceful relationships with black Africa. But they do remove some of the offensive symbols and trappings of apartheid, and South Africa should be encouraged to continue the process.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

China and the EEC

This Chinese decision has been expected for some time . . . Contrary to the U.S.S.R., which has long denounced the "capitalist" and "monopolistic" character of the EEC, China has always considered European unity as a positive element of the "struggle against the two hegemonies"—American and Soviet. A Europe who would know how to free herself from American influence and, above all, who would constitute a force of resistance to Soviet penetration, is most desirable in the eyes of China. This is why Peking has always warmly received the pro-European statesmen . . . even those located to the right of the political spectrum. This is also why Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Paris will look like a gesture toward all Europe, beyond Franco-Chinese relations.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

'Hitler? We Don't Know Him'

This decision (Giscard's), taken jointly with the U.S President—Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had a phone conversation with him on Thursday—is not only an outrage against the memory of all those who gave their lives in the struggle against Fascism. It has got a clearer political meaning. In a letter to the members of the European Council, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing declares: "It is time to turn our thoughts toward what brings us closer together and can unite us." In other words, the question now is to rub out of history the victory over Hitler so that no bad memory can any longer upset the Holy Alliance of the European reactionaries. . . . By acting this way, the government obviously wants to throw a modest veil on the responsibility of the French ruling circles for the rise of Fascism before the war and on the part they played in the collaboration during the occupation. This anniversary actually has the drawback of recalling that dozens of thousands of Communists shed their blood for the liberation of France while Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's clientèle sided with the Vichy regime. .

The terrible lesson of history must not be forgotten. Even more so since the forces of war have not disarmed since the crushing of Fascism. This is evidenced by the long series of colonial expeditions which, since 1945, has tried to contain the people's dash toward liberty and socialism. It is almost symbolic that the 30th anniversary of the 1945 victory coincides with the victory of the Vietnamese people over American imperialism. And it is probably not by accident that those who want to cross out of history the date of France's liberation were the worst adversaries of the national liberation movements in Indochina and Algeria, until they were compelled to make a virtue of necessity.

—From L'Humanite (Paris).

Uneasy 30-Year Peace

The 1945 Postdam agreement made provisional arrangements as to Europe's frontiers, leaving more detailed consideration to a peace conference to be called later. But this never took place and the 1945 armistice lines have hardened over the years to produce two blocs, with the Soviets ruthlessly eliminating self-determination in the territories within their sphere of influence and relentlessly crushing all overt opposition such as that in East Germany in 1953, in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968. The agreement of 1945 ended a maliciously-launched war and substituted for it a spurious peace wich remains under pressure of Soviet military might

—From The Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 12, 1900

ST. PETERSBURG—Today the bill for abolition of exile to Siberia was introduced into the Council, and with the addition of only a few and unimportant amendments it was passed unanimously. What the bill now says is that the worst side of deportation to Siberia, the arbitrary exile without any judicial inquiry, is abolished altogether, and the transportation of criminals in a mass will cease.

Fifty Years Ago

May 12, 1925

NEW YORK—An immense parade, which included fifty floats, passed down Fifth Avenue today, commemorating Mayor Hylan's recently designated "Safety Day." The object of the parade was to call the public's attention to the need of caution in crossing streets and in operating automobiles, particularly in congested districts. "Every day should be 'Safety Day'," said the Mayor at the parade's conclusion.



'Not That I'm Comparin' Myself to Roosevelt, but...'

Now Is the Time for a Mideast Parley

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Time and space are respectively the keys to peace or another war in the Middle East. The UN force intervening between the Egyptians and the Israelis in Sinai has had its mandate extended only to the end of July. It is obvious the similar force policing the Golan area between Syria and Israel will be linked to the same terminal date.

Therefore, less than three months remain in which to register enough diplomatic progress to avoid a possible new conflict, perhaps this year. Washington must press Moscow, Jerusalem and the Arab capitals to resume serious negotiations within that time limit.

Otherwise a military outbreak could again threaten, one even more serious than its predecessors. For the presence of ground-to-ground missiles eliminates for both sides any protection hitherto afforded by distance from the fighting lines of heavily populated centers.

Soothing Syrup

Despite soothing syrup from Moscow, détente took a bad knock in Southeast Asia. The fact that Soviet arms were poured into North Vietnam prior to its impressive victory and that the rate actually accelerated as its violations of the Paris accord grew has been largely muffled in American commentaries.

If the vestiges of good will pledged between the superpowers are to prevail, their conflicting policies in another area must be adjudicated —the Middle East. Such Middle East détente was pledged in 1972 and 1974.

The United States has not abandoned its goals even if Secretary Kissinger has been replaced by President Ford as a negotiating symbol. Moreover, a return to conventional diplomacy does not mean the step-by-step approach has been shelved.

Apart from normal ambassadorial contacts with all parties to the Arab-Israeli quarrel, both Washington and Moscow have had recent high-level meetings with concerned statesmen. Israel's Foreign Minister Allon and Jordan's King Hussein talked with U.S. leaders and Hussein is publicly preaching peace. Yassir Arafat, Foreign Minister Khaddam of Syria and Foreign Minister Fahmy of Egypt have just visited the Soviet Union.

Russia seems to favor a new round of peace talks in Geneva, a round in which its favored clients would stick together. But no date has yet been agreed upon. The Russians also remain bleakly excluded from policy calculations of Saudi Arabia, which retains much influence.

On its side, the U.S. position has changed. It is exerting pressure on Israel to force it into concessions. Quite obviously Washington is pushing for implementation of UN Resolution 242 and a return by Israel to its 1967 frontiers, in exchange for Arab recognition and the start of a real peace guaranteed by the superpowers.

Washington must insist on a precise understanding before it agrees to participation in a European security summit meeting, the acme of Brezhnev's policy desires: It is necessary to nail this down in advance because the point is one of the few diplomatic trumps remaining in U.S. hands. This must surely be a major factor in President Ford's bilateral talks with Sadat and Rabin.

The Soviet Union has played a skillful behind-the-scenes game in the various negotiations occurring since the Yom Kippur war of 1973. The United States had sought, with some success, to exclude Moscow's influence from initial bargaining and to diminish its role.

One result was that, while Secretary Kissinger rushed around the Middle East making background and foreground declarations to statesmen and journalists, Russian Foreign Minister Gromyko moved silently among the shadows.

He encouraged opposition to Kissinger's step-by-step plan by urging an unyielding attitude among the Syrians, who were heavily rearmed in exchange. He subtly encouraged Arafat as well as the hard-line Arab states such as Iraq, Libya and Algeria. Moscow even sent exploratory missions to sound out pro-American Jordan and Israel.

The Kremlin has thus tried to prepare for a considerably enhanced Soviet role in Middle East negotiations when they resume. Russian arms are still being shipped to client states and even a trickle to recalcitrant Egypt. Iraq's military position vis-à-vis Israel is far stronger today with is Kurdish civil war finished.

It will do neither the Israeli position of strength (now under American restraints) nor the U.S. bargaining position any good if there are delays beyond late July in convening a second Geneva conference. Further negotiations are inevitable—to avoid another war. Washington should therefore press Moscow to a firm agreement on the date of these talks—before giving its own okay to the summit meeting Brezhnev wants.

The Second Nuclear Age

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the last few days, with scarcely a wink of attention from the world, the experts on disarmament have been meeting at Geneva to discuss the problems of what they call "the second nuclear age."

They define "the first nuclear age" as the period when the United States and the Soviet Union monopolized nuclear weapons, and the second nuclear age, now beginning, when more and more nations are acquiring the materials for making nuclear bombs.

In the first age, mutual genocide could be avoided if the United State, and the Soviet Union could reach bilateral safeguards, but as nuclear reactors spread across the world to meet the growing economic and industrial need for nuclear energy, additional powers of controlling nuclear weapons and nuclear wastes have become infinitely more complex.

For example, Dr. Fred C. Ikle, the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who represented the United States at the Geneva meeting, is convinced that new international institutions will be needed, not only to monitor and supervise the flow of nuclear materials by governments and responsible private power companies, but to prevent the theft of these materials by criminals or political outlaws.

20,000 Nuclear Bombs

He estimates that within 20 years the fissionable material in foreign transit will be enough to make 20,000 nuclear bombs. He notes that three-fifths of the people now living in the world were not born when the first nuclear explosion took place, and have grown to accept the present wholly inadequate system of mutual deterrence and control as normal and even satisfactory. Most of the time, they don't even think about it.

"The truth is," Ikle says, "that we are basically defenseless in the United States against threats of nuclear attack that could come from a great many different sources rather than from one or two clearly identifiable potential adversaries . . .

"Imagine the morning after a nuclear explosive has destroyed half an American city. How are we going to apply our theories of mutual deterrence, of first strike and second strike, if we cannot tell whose nuclear explosive it was? Or, even if we could tell, but it turned out to be an organization such as might exist in the future—an organization with dedicated people but no clearly defined national territory."

All this seems, even in the present disorganized state of the world, to be grotesquely alien and remote, but Ikle notes that war by accident of miscalculation is likely to be a greater danger in the second nuclear age than war by deliberate design, and that an even more likely danger would be nuclear blackmail by political desperados.

For example, political outlaws armed with stolen nuclear waste materials, let alone nuclear weapons, could hold entire cities hostage by threatening to pollute the area with atomic wastes unless their political demands were met.

Even if there were mutual confidence between the United States and the Soviet Union, which is not exactly the case, they could not by themselves control this menace. It requires at least a form of international control well beyond anything yet imagined, let alone discussed.

Since nuclear reactors to produce energy require a technology that yields the material necessary to build nuclear bombs, and since every advance in technology in past centuries was eventually used for war, the need for another major effort to take this problem by the throat is obvious and urgent.

Some technical advances have been made to improve the effectiveness of detection by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. For example:

- Tamper-resistant seals to assure inspectors of nuclear materials that, in their absence, doors, vaults or containers have not been tampered with.
- Secure cameras to inform inspectors of any removal of fissionable material or nuclear waste.
- Neutron detectors to monitor the power level of a reactor or the movement of irradiated fuel into or out of an area.
- Devices for detecting whether enriched uranium has been carried through doorways or onto loading docks at uranium enrichment facilities.

But as Ikle notes, these tamper-resistant devices, while helpful, are detection systems only—burglar alarms rather than locks. What is needed, first of all, and urgently, is a general recognition of the fact that the world has indeed moved into a wholly different kind of nuclear age, that nothing is going to stop the spread of nuclear reactors, that the most dangerous material mankind has ever fashioned will gradually spread all over the world, and that bilateral agreements between governments will certainly not control it.

It is ironic and tragic that this problem, which requires the cooperation of so many nations and industries within nations, is coming to the fore precisely when the fevers of nationalism and mistrust, even within the Western alliance, are so obvious.

Ikle's hope, however, is that precisely because this is such a dangerous problem for all nations they will finally see in this common danger a subject for renewed consultation and cooperation.

Letters

Refugee Solution

Perhaps the best solution to the problem of South Vietnamese refugees and the United States is to resettle them in Seacaucus, New Jersey, along with Robert McNamara, Dean Rusk, Henry Kissinger, Richard Nixon, and Nguyen Van Thieu. Perhaps Madame Nhu could come and join the happy throng if she wished.

Seacaucus could then secede from the Union, declaring itself the Republic of South Vietnam, Marshall Thieu and friends could pledge to return to the mainland, and the whole happy cycle could start over again—only this time in New Jersey. Which would at least prove the domino theory right and the whole war wouldn't have been in vain.

WILLIAM R. GIDUZ,
CHRISTOPHER H. LEE.
Montpellier, France.

Newsmen in Indochina

In the James Reston column of May 2, dedicated to news and media men for their decisive role in ending the war in Vietnam, Mr. Reston pays particular tribute to certain newsmen who lost their lives in Indochina.

He mentions George Svertson and George Miller of CBS; this should read George Svertson and Gerald Miller.

It seems to me that if a man lost his life following this particular profession his colleagues could at least get his name straight.

HOLLEY H. MASSET.
Meudon, France.

Changes for Vietnam

Vietnam for the Vietnamese is now a reality. The superficial vestiges of Franco-American influences, the wide boulevards with contrasting narrow streets replete amidst massage parlors, brothels and bars, the yellow brick colonial structures which housed the ruling classes concealing the tense and dismal life in military barracks and hastily constructed refugee camps, and the American Embassy and American-style hotels that stood at variance alongside makeshift peasant huts of mud and clay with corrugated iron roofs have been plundered and ransacked by a population that never envied or knew about Western political and economic systems. Those who were fleeing the wreckage of an administration artificially supported by the American military-industrial establishment collaborated with a Saigon regime inherently corrupt, dictatorial and unrepresentative of the peasant majority and mentality that suffered and waited so long for blessed peace to bring prosperity and stability. . .

JEFFREY MORGEN.
Pont-de-la-Maye, France.

Press and Vietnam

James Reston's column (IHT, May 3) regarding the integrity of the reporters in Vietnam and the administration vilification they got because of it began with a cartoonist's joke. It should have ended with Thomas Jefferson's remark: "Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

AL HIX.
London.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

U.S. Policy: The Return To 'Normalcy'

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON. — Halfway through the second half of what once was called "the American century," it begins to seem that centuries, too, do not last as long as they once did. But U.S. world preeminence came cheap and began to pass, quickly, when the price of preeminence became apparent.

The United States became a great power through late participation in wars that cost others and earlier participants more dearly.

In World War I, the United States suffered 115,516 war-related deaths—one-tenth of 1 percent of its population. Britain lost one-thirtieth of 1 per cent of its population between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. July 1, 1916, on the Somme. There, a four-month battle in the mud cost Britain 100,000 dead. In the four years of war, Britain lost three-quarters of 1 per cent of its population. France lost 5 per cent.

In World War II, U.S. war-related deaths totaled one-quarter of 1 per cent, and the United States suffered four civilian deaths from homefront bombing. (A Japanese balloon bomb launched from a submarine blew up an Oregon picnic.) The Soviet Union lost at least 8 per cent of its population.

Korea severely strained the American public's tradition of deference toward the foreign-policy elite, an identifiable, self-renewing group that served the executive branch and that, not without reason, believed in itself and was believed in by the deferential public.

Truman and Acheson

The war undermined public support of President Truman and made Secretary Dean Acheson—symbol of the traditional foreign-policy elite—a subject of bitter controversy. The war was ended by a president whose single memorable election promise was "I will go to Korea," which meant: I will end the war.

An internationalist foreign policy has been possible only when Americans have subordinated their natural isolationism to their tradition of deference to the foreign-policy elite. But Vietnam destroyed that tradition.

Vietnam was less a presidential war than a professors' war. It was too clever by half, with carefully calibrated violence—remember the "escalation ladder?"—sending "signals" to an uncomprehending enemy.

David Halberstam used the title of his best-seller about Vietnam—"The Best and the Brightest"—to express the self-image of the professors, soldier-scholars, systems analysts and others who presided over the escalation in Vietnam. More interesting than the Halberstam book is this fact:

The phrase "the best and the brightest" has entered the nation's political lexicon as a piece of all-purpose sarcasm to express disdain, not just for the "Kennedy-Johnson intellectuals" Halberstam detests, but for elites in general. Today, the very idea of an elite is suspect.

In the United States, the general disdain for elites means the end of deference toward an unpatriotic internationalism and the rebirth of the nation's natural isolationism.

Human beings, in Tuscany or Tennessee, are "natural" isolationists. Sensibly, they do not want their treasure or sons conscripted and won't put up with it unless their government is persuasive or coercive.

A Fresh Start

America is especially isolationist for historical and geographical reasons. America tends to think is started fresh: It was immaculately conceived, born without sin, and protected by God's oceans from unregenerate nations.

This attitude—that America could dispense with the world because the world has served its purpose, which was to be a prologue to America—was good-naturedly caricatured, but captured, too, by a novelist from the American heartland:

"Main Street is the climax of civilization. That this Ford car might stand in front of the Bon Ton Store, Hannibal invaded Rome and Erasmus wrote in Oxford cloisters. What Ole Jenson the grocer says to Ezra Stowbody the banker is the new law for London, Prague, and the unprofitable isles of the sea..."

Sinclair Lewis published "Main Street" in 1920, the last sad year of government by one of Princeton's "best and brightest," Prof. Woodrow Wilson. That November, the nation, weary of foreign entanglements, elected Warren Harding, a choice accurately if unaesthetically called a return to "normalcy."

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The Last Days in Phnom Penh—Sorrow, Selfishness

By Sydney H. Schanberg

BANGKOK (NYT)—The 800 foreigners, including this correspondent, who spent two weeks in the French Embassy in Phnom Penh after the Communists took over, the time seemed like a chaotically compressed generation of life.

A baby was born; another died. A dozen marriages were performed—all marriages of convenience to enable Cambodians to get French passports so that they could escape the country and its peasant revolution.

There were days of deep sorrow. Cambodians without foreign papers had to go on the trek into the countryside. Friends were torn apart, families broken up as Cambodian husbands were separated from their European wives. On those days, sobbing could be heard in every corner of the compound.

The water supply ended a few days after our arrival, after which we had to rely on water tapped from our air-conditioners and that delivered periodically in barrels by the new government. There was never enough for bathing and the odor of unwashed people was ripe.

With food limited and with no running water, sanitation deteriorated and there were scores of cases of diarrhea, the evidence of which filled every walkway and garden in the compound.

Scotch and Cigars

The compound life was difficult at times but never as difficult as was suggested by the radio news reports we kept listening to, which said our situation was "more and more precarious." Sometimes when we were hearing those bulletins we were swilling scotch and smoking long cigars.

And there were days when hopes rose, days when the rumors said that evacuation was imminent.

Heroes and knaves emerged—more of the latter than the former. Out of the shortages grew tensions and rivalries between groups. Between French officials living well in the embassy and French civilians living in the driveways and gardens outside. Between the outside French and the French staff of Calmette Hospital, which also was living fairly well. And between the non-French foreigners, including the favorite targets—Americans and journalists—and everyone else.

There was more selfishness than sharing. A minor example: put a pack of cigarettes on a table for 10 seconds and turn around, and it would be gone.

This correspondent arrived in Thailand May 3 after 19 days in the embassy and the next 3 1/2 days on the road. Hundreds of other refugees remained in the embassy even longer, arriving in Thailand Thursday.

To describe what life was like in the compound is to describe sheer incongruity. A French doctor walked the hospital's pet sheep around the gardens (the hospital's pet gibbon was taken by the Communists and led around the street outside in a pink dress). Some of the Frenchmen in the compound fed their dogs better than some persons were able to feed their children.

Our group of foreigners lived in the building that used to be the ambassador's residence. Eighteen of us, using sofa cushions and pillows as mattresses and linen tablecloths for blankets, slept on the floor of a large living room, surrounded by humming air-conditioners, an elegant upright piano, a crystal chandelier and some of the embassy's best silver, except for the silver teapots, which were used to boil water over wood fires outside.

For a few days it might have been fun—a curious experience to dine out on when you got home. But as time wore on nerves frayed more and more and hardly an hour went by without an argument somewhere in the compound, usually over something petty.

Although some people managed not to fare too badly, for most of those in the compound the situation was far more than a series of annoyances; there was nothing funny about it.

There was nothing funny for Mrs. Nha, an Air France employee, who sat sobbing under a tree on the morning of April 19.

Her mother and father were missing and in two days she would be forced to take her young son and go into the countryside herself. "I was an optimist," she said as the tears coursed down her cheeks. "Not only me. All Cambodians here thought that when the Khmer Rouge came it would be all welcomes and cheering and bravo and the war would be over and we would become normal again. Now we are stunned, stunned."

There was nothing funny for Mrs. Prach, a Belgian whose Cambodian husband was being forced to leave her and join the march; as she wept into her handkerchief he embraced her gently. "Courage, ma chérie. Courage, ma chérie," he whispered. She could not control herself and her small body shook with her weeping as their two little girls looked on uncomprehending.



Worried Cambodians leaving the French Embassy in Phnom Penh April 21 after being ordered out by the Khmer Rouge. Refugees from the embassy joined the rest of the population which was forced to evacuate the city.

UPI

There was nothing funny for a government officer, who cannot be named here, who vainly took refuge in the embassy. Soon he and his large family had to leave. A brave soldier for five years, wounded several times, he was reduced to hopelessness and was crying like a child.

"I could have gotten out of the country 10 days ago," he said, "but I believed the United States would come and help, do something for us. If you get out, please write about this. Tell the world what is happening here."

Some Cambodian women, realizing that infants could not survive the long trek, tearfully gave theirs to French families for foster care or adoption.

"My first baby, my only baby!" a mother in shock shrieked. "Save him! Save him! You can do it.

In a corner a young Cambodian who is a Roman Catholic was reading a passage from his Bible: "It is necessary to entirely renounce oneself to obtain freedom of the heart." Looking up to see a foreign newsman watching him, he forced a smile. "Our morale is up," he said. "It must be up. Today is the long march."

It was raining as the Cambodians left. The hospital's sheep, tethered to a truck, was bleating mournfully; no one paid any attention.

At one time about 1,300 persons were living in the attractively landscaped compound, which is 300 yards by 250 yards or so. Then the Communists ordered out all Cambodians without foreign passports or papers, which forced about 500 persons to take to the road.

Family or not, we all lost someone close to us, and, when the Cambodians trudged through the gate, we foreigners stood in the front yard, weeping unashamedly.

New Regime's Rules

The forced evacuation was part of an apparent campaign to make it clear to Jean Dyrac, the consul and senior French official at the embassy, and to everyone else in the compound that the new government, not the foreigners, was in charge—and acting under its own rules.

The first thing the Communists did was to declare that they did not recognize the compound as an embassy, but simply as a regroupment center for foreigners under their control. This made it impossible to give asylum to two high officials of the ousted regime who had sought sanctuary. On the afternoon of April 20, in a gloomy drizzle, Lt. Gen. Sirik Matak, who was among those marked for execution, and a few other leading figures were taken away in the back of a sanitation truck.

Throughout our stay, the Communists continued their campaign of proving their primacy—refusing to let a French plane land with food and medical supplies, refusing to allow us to be evacuated in comfort by air instead of by rutted road in the back of military trucks and, finally, shutting down the embassy radio transmitter, our only contact with the outside world.

At the same time, they did not physically harass or abuse us—the only time our baggage was searched was by Thai customs officials when we crossed the border—and they did eventually provide us with food and water. The food was usually live pigs, which we had to butcher.

Although the new rulers were obviously trying to inflict a certain amount of discomfort, they kept emphasizing that they had told us in radio broadcasts to get out of the city before the final assault and that by staying we had deliberately gone against their wishes. But there was another way to look at it. From their point of view we were being fed and housed much better than their foot soldiers and should not complain.

But complain we did—about the food, about each other, about the fact that embassy officials were dining on chicken and white wine while we were eating plain rice and washing it down with heavily chlorinated water.

Although there were exceptions, individuals who worked hard to make the compound run smoothly, our squabbling and our refusals to share and cooperate presented a spectacle that may have reinforced the Communists' notion of us as people too selfish and egoistical to live in a less than affluent Asian society.

Outside the gates of the compound, soldiers were living in simple fashion, sleeping on the ground and subsisting on rice and salt, with an occasional chicken or piece of pork.

Among the embassy denizens, even in the midst of the tears and heartache, a search for the appearance of normalcy went on.

A Frenchwoman picked orange-colored blossoms from a bush and twined them in her laughing child's hair.

Gosta Strejffert, a former Swedish Army officer from a patrician family who is a Red Cross official, sat erect in a straight-backed chair he had carried outside and read a British news magazine with his monocle fixed.

At a table nearby, a United Nations official and a Scottish Red Cross medical team played bridge and drank whiskey. Someone carped loudly about the way his partner conducted the bidding.

In the midst of all this an American airplane mechanic who did not leave Cambodia on the day the U.S. Embassy staff was evacuated because he was too drunk, had an epileptic seizure. The Red Cross doctors carried him on the run to the building where the hospital staff was quartered with their equipment.

Dinner Interrupted

The American recovered slowly. His case interrupted the staff's dinner of steak. We were envious and they seemed embarrassed and angry when journalists made notes about their full larder.

Why was there not more sharing, more of a community spirit? What made us into such acquisitive, self-protective beings?

Why did all the Asians live outside, in the heat and rain, while many of the Caucasians, like my group, lived inside, with air-conditioning? We explained it by saying the living arrangements were up to the embassy, but this was clearly not an answer. Was our behavior and our segregation a verdict on our way of life?

Amid the generally disappointing behavior of the Westerners there were exceptions.

There was François Bizot, a Frenchman who worked for many years in the countryside restoring ancient temples and ruins. He lost his Cambodian wife and mother-in-law, who were forced on the march. Yet his relationship with the Communists was strong and they trusted him, for he had met some in his work in the interior and he speaks Khmer fluently.

It was Mr. Bizot who, in the early days of our confinement, was allowed to scout for food and water. And it was he who successfully argued the cases of some Asians whose papers were not in perfect order. A number of people who were in the compound probably owe their futures to him.

Rationing Organized

There were others who performed constructive roles, among them Douglas Sapper 3d, an American with a Special Forces background who was involved in a private airline company. Sapper organized our group's kitchen and food rationing to make sure supplies would last. His Ranger training—and his colorful language, none of which can be reproduced here—kept us eating regularly and kept pilferers out of the larder.

These special individuals notwithstanding, the general level of behavior remained disappointing throughout our stay. We held constant group meetings and made endless lists of who was supposed to perform what chores. And we were constantly going through the movements of organizing but we never really got organized.

Lassitude and depression set in as the days dragged on. People lay dozing on their makeshift beds throughout the day, waiting only for the next meal. A journalist slipped into a torpor in which he had energy only to lift his aerosol insecticide can and spray away flies.

Occasionally, however, there was an occurence dramatic enough to break the monotony, such as the sighting of a Chinese plane on April 24 coming in for a landing at the airport, possibly carrying high Cambodian and Chinese officials from Peking.

Russians Arrive

There was also the unexpected arrival the day before of the seven Russians who had been holding out at the Soviet Embassy. They had been desperately trying to make friendly contact with the new Cambodian leaders to counterbalance Chinese influence.

But it was the Chinese and not the Russians who had been supplying the Khmer Rouge with arms. The Cambodian Communists rebuffed the Soviet overtures, fired a rocket through the second floor of their embassy, looted the building and ordered the Russians to the French compound. The Russians, having failed in their mission, looked gloomy. They did not appreciate any of the jokes about assignment to Siberia or the salt mines.

The Russians seemed to console themselves by carrying a veritable storehouse of food, including large stocks of tinned meat and vodka. They shared none of it with anyone either in the compound or on the trip to Thailand, which occasioned some arguments and also jokes about the bourgeois and revisionist influences that seemed to have crept into Soviet Communism. The Russians did not appreciate those, either.

This phase came to an end for us in the early hours of April 30 when, after an evening of sipping champagne "borrowed" from embassy stocks and singing determinedly hardy traveling songs such as "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary," we were awakened as scheduled, after a few hours' sleep, and told to board trucks.

Keeps Close to TV Cameras

Castro Woos U.S. Through Newsmen

By Stanley Meisler

HAVANA—Premier Fidel Castro used the visit of Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., last week to send an array of signals to the United States that make it clear he is ready to repair relations.

He spent an extraordinary amount of time with the visiting American, 9 1/2 hours in all, guiding him on tours of farmland in the day and Havana at night, continually discussing the troubled relations beween Cuba and the United States.

He also took care to charm the group of American newsmen that accompanied the senator. And he seemed to soften an earlier demand that the United States must lift its total economic blockade before there can be negotiations between the two countries.

While he repeated this demand at a news conference last week, he also told American newsmen that even a small gesture from the United Staes would help.

"The United States has prohibited the export of even food and medicine to Cuba," he said. "The removal of that ban can be a small gesture. . . We would prefer the lifting of the entire embargo but we are talking about the need for a gesture."

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said in Washington: "We see no need for perpetual antagonism between the U.S. and Cuba." [But the United States is making no change in policy at present, Associated Press reported.]

Mr. Castro insisted that there was little that Cuba could do. It had signed the anti-hijacking agreement in 1973 that provides for the deportation or jailing of plane hijackers.

"But the situation is not equal," Mr. Castro said. "We do not have an embargo against the United States. We do not have a base in Florida or some other part of the United States [like the U.S. naval base in Guantanamo, Cuba]. If we did, we could make a grand gesture and remove our embargo and shut down our base in Florida. But we can't make a grand gesture like that."

Sen. McGovern said later: "I tend to share their view that the next step is up to us." He said he believed the U.S. administration had failed to realize the significance of Cuba's signing of the anti-hijacking agreement. In his view, the signing was an important concession on the part of Cuba that demanded a concession in turn from the United States.

The senator, who spent four days here, said he would try to impress upon the Ford administration the importance of lifting the embargo.

Conscious of how public opinion is formed in the United States, Mr. Castro took advantage of the visit to play up to the group of almost 30 American press representatives, especially those with television cameras.

On Wednesday afternoon, while the newsmen were waiting for Sen. McGovern in the Picadura Valley, 30 miles northeast of here, a caravan of Russian jeeps and Argentine-made Ford Falcons emerged slowly over the hills. As the lead jeep came closer, newsmen realized that its driver was Mr. Castro himself, holding a cigar and wearing his green army uniform and fatigue cap. Sen. McGovern sat next to him.

Mr. Castro stopped the jeep. "Which one is Barbara?" he called out.

Barbara Walters, who runs the National Broadcasting Corporation's Today show, was led to him. He shook her hand, expressing his pleasure at meeting the American television celebrity. He then invited the press to follow the caravan.

New Breed

The tour became a television producer's delight.

Mr. Castro, who grew up on a cattle farm, would stop at dairy farms to show the senator from a farm state the new Cuban breed of hybrid cattle from Canadian Holsteins and Cuban Cebus. While the cattle mooed long and loudly, he explained how Cuba expected to benefit from the milk production of the Holstein strain and the resistance to heat of the Cebu strain.

Both Mr. Castro and Sen. McGovern smoked cigars. The television cameras came so close that it was sometimes difficult for either to see a cow. But neither Mr. Castro nor his aides made any attempt to keep the reporters and cameras more than a few inches away.

On this day of conciliation and good feelings, Mr. Castro told American newsmen in English, "We belong to two different worlds. But we are neighbors. We owe it to each other to live together."

The spirit was probably caught best in the town of Nuevo Jibacoa, where a few hundred workers on the state dairy farms live. With Sen. McGovern at his side, Mr. Castro, licking an ice-cream cone, walked into a crowd of Cubans and called out: "Who is going to invite us into his house?"

Two women pulled at his sleeves. "Not me," Mr. Castro said, "the senator."

They let go of his sleeves and rushed at Sen. McGovern: Each pulled one of his arms. Finally, Mrs. Nemecio Gutierrez, a black, heavy-set wife of a farmer, won. Clutching the hand of the senator, she led him, Mr. Castro, and the newsmen into her small apartment on the second floor of a public housing project for the valley's workers.

Pledge to Return

In the apartment, Sen. McGovern sat with a small girl on his lap while Mr. Castro asked Mrs. Gutierrez and her husband questions about the size of their family and their life in the town.

Later, as they were leaving the town, a woman, explaining that the town's new supermarket would be completed in the middle of June, suggested that Mr. Castro and Sen. McGovern stay for a while to tour the supermarket and the rest of the town.

"But we do not have the time," Mr. Castro said.

"I will come back," Sen. McGovern said, "when the supermarket is finished."

When his comment was translated into Spanish, the crowd broke into applause.

Toward the end of the afternoon, Mr. Castro drove Sen. McGovern to the Havana Club rum distillery. After both sampled the rum, Mr. Castro grimaced but announced: "It is very good." He also said that it had an alcoholic content of 75 per cent.

Alluding to the American embargo on the importation of goods to Cuba, Mr. Castro turned to Sen. McGovern and said: "You are the first American to taste our rum."

He then passed glasses of rum to the newsmen. Lifting his own glass, he told them, "Thank you for all the publicity you are going to give Cuban rum."

Mr. Castro seemed careful to make sure he said nothing that would offend the United States or the American public. Asked how he expected to better relations with the United States after villifying the United States with his rhetoric for 15 years, he said:

"Never, in the years of the revolution, have I ever said a word against the people of the United States."

That clearly was the message he wanted the American press to bring home.

© Los Angeles Times.



Associated Press.

OUT FOR A SPIN—Sen. George McGovern, a South Dakota Democrat, taken for a ride in a jeep driven by Premier Fidel Castro during the senator's visit to Cuba last week

U.K. to Extend Substitution Of Community Work for Jail

LONDON (Reuters).—A pilot plan to allow courts to sentence criminals to do community work instead of sending them to prison has been so successful that it is to be extended to cover all of England and Wales, the Home Office has announced.

It has published a report showing that many offenders prefer to do community work instead of going to prison and that the idea is supported by probation officers and judges.

Already in several areas of England, criminals can now be sentenced to do up to 240 hours of community work instead of going to prison, if they agree.

The work is done in the offender's spare time and involves jobs like painting and decorating old people's homes, nature conservation work and helping to build children's playgrounds.

An area in which the plan has been tested is London, where 701 community service sentences were given to 561 offenders, in the two years up to January.

In its first year of operation, it saved London taxpayers more than £300,000 ($699,000) for prison and family support.

Most of the sentences were given to persons between 17 and 25. Their crimes included arson, assault, theft and drug offenses, but most were against property.

George Pratt, London's deputy chief probation officer, said: "These are sentences without shame, in that offenders are not ashamed to do the tasks and get something out of it, too, in the way of satisfaction."

He said the plan "is telling us a lot about offenders. If you break the cycle of court appearances followed by prison and get them into another, socially acceptable cycle, you have some hope of making them change."

In court, probation officers can recommend to magistrates that community service sentences be given instead of prison.

Community service sentences were tested in six areas. Following the decision to extend them, seven more of the 56 probation areas began them this month.

A Home Office spokesman said it was hoped that they will "cover the whole of England and Wales by the end of the year. It would have been administratively impossible to bring them all in at once, so this will be done in stages."

He said that, in the six trial areas, 1,192 offenders were sentenced to do community work in the first 18 months of the plan up to the middle of last year.

"We had to make sure that it was acceptable to probation officers and magistrates and this seems to be the case," he said.

Fall Fete Seen Largest of Its Kind

Lagos' Black Culture Festival To Draw Talent of 90 Nations

By Brian Jeffries

LAGOS (AP).—What is billed as history's greatest gathering of black performers and artists is being planned here.

If all goes as intended, about 25,000 participants will converge here late in November for the second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture.

They will come to Nigeria's capital from North and South America, the Caribbean, Australia, Asia, Europe and above all Africa—the best of black talent from approximately 90 nations.

It is anticipated that the festival will draw 100,000 visitors, with 25,000 expected from the United States alone.

They will come to watch plays and films, visit exhibitions on topics ranging from Africa and the origins of man to tattoos, listen to poetry and music and attend seminars that will explore the past, present and future of black civilization.

Chief Anthony Enahoro, president of the festival's international committee, believes that it will play a pivotal role in what he terms the "third emancipation" of the black man. He rates the first as the abolition of slavery and the second as the end of foreign domination of black states in Africa and the Caribbean.

'Equally Great'

"These two," he says, "led inevitably to an equally great historical movement... namely, the cultural and spiritual emancipation of the black man. That is the third emancipation."

The aim of the festival is nothing less than "the survival, revival, resurgence and propagation of black culture and black cultural values," he says.

This nation of 80 million faces the challenge of insuring that facilities for the guests are ready for Nov. 22, when the monthlong festival will open.

Lagos, one of the most crowded capitals in the world, suffers from a chronic shortage of hotel space. Even under normal circumstances, hotels are fully booked months in advance.

Nigeria is building a multi-million-dollar festival village for 100,000 participants and visitors about five miles from central Lagos. But when Nigeria's military ruler, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, toured the site recently, contractors told him that they saw little possibility of finishing more than 80 per cent of the village on time.

Optimism

Gen. Gowon expressed confidence, however, that even with this shortcoming visitors will be well housed.

Nigeria's biggest newspaper, the Daily Times, took another tack, publishing an editorial that urged a "realistic" assessment of the preparations. It said that, if necessary, the festival—which will cost Nigeria more than $250 million—should be postponed.

Optimists argue that similar predictions of unpreparedness preceded the 1973 All-Africa Games in Nigeria, but a last-minute spurt in building completed all facilities.

Whenever the festival takes place, its centerpiece will be the nearly completed national theater, which is described as the largest in Africa.

A soaring, circular complex of concrete and glass, it is an enlarged version of the Palace of Culture and Sport in Varna, Bulgaria. The $40-million theater is being constructed by Bulgarian architects and engineers using local labor.

It will have a rotating-stage theater to seat 5,000, a conference hall for 1,600 and two motion-picture halls and two exhibition galleries each capable of holding 800 persons. There will be interpreters' booths equipped for simultaneous six-language translations, closed-circuit TV and radio, a kitchen to feed 2,0[illegible] snack bars and a buffet.

19 Exhibitions

The 19 exhibitions scheduled for the festival will be housed in futuristic domed halls scattered around Lagos.

The only event outside the capital will be a traditional durbar—or display of horsemanship—in Kaduna.

Festival organization is in the hands of an international secretariat here. It works in conjunction with 16 regional committees, each responsible for a group of black countries and communities. They will select participants for the festival.

Each community or country taking part will have to pay a registration fee of $10,000.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Abex Co 8¾s77	23	101¼	100½	100½— ½	
AddrMlt 9⅝s95	127	70½	68	70½+2	
AirRed cv3⅞s87	141	76	74	75 —2	
AlaBncp 10⅝s99	73	103½	103	103½+ ½	
AlaPw 9⅝s04	75	95	92¼	93½+3	
AlaPow 9s2000	78	88	87⅞	87⅞— ⅛	
Alaskin cv6s96	68	77	75	75 —2	
Aloxnd cv5½s96	12	47	45⅛	47 +2	
AllsnMfg 8⅜s79	94	50⅛	49	50 —1	
AllnG cv11½s94	8	85	84	84	
AlldCh 6⅝s93	40	100¼	100⅛	105¼— ¼	
AlldCh 7⅞s96	4	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝+1⅝	
AlldCh 6.60s93	20	81⅝	78⅝	81⅝+3⅝	
AlldCh 5.20s91	70	71⅛	70⅛	70⅛— ⅝	
AlliedCh 3½s78	4	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	
AlliedPd 7s84	6	73½	73	73½—1	
AlldSt cv4½s81	18	100	95¼	100 +1	
AlldSt cv4½s92	43	70	69	70 +1	
Ald Su cv5⅛s87	69	42	41	41 — ½	
Ald Su cv5⅛s87	69	42	41	41 — ½	
Alcoa 9s95	36	97⅞	96⅜	97⅞+1⅜	
Alcoa 7.45s96	8	83	83	83	
Alcoa 4¼s82	7	79	78⅞	78⅞— ⅛	
Alcoa cv5¼s91	1081	99½	95⅛	98⅛+3¼	
AluCan 9½s95	31	97¼	95⅛	97¼+1⅛	
AluCan 4½s80	4	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞— ⅛	
AMAX 8½s34	14	99	99	99 + ¼	
AMAX 8½s96	7	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	
AMAX 8s86	95	92	88¼	89⅛—3⅝	
AMAX 7½s78	12	99	98½	98½— ⅛	
AmAirF cv6s90	33	84⅛	81	84⅛+4⅛	
AmAirlin 11s88	9	98½	97	97	
AmAirl 10⅞s88	11	95⅞	95⅛	95⅛— ⅜	
AAirl cv4¼s92	128	44¼	43	43¾— ¼	
ABrand 9⅝s79	212	105½	104¾	105½+ ⅛	
ABrand 8⅝s85	285	98⅞	97¼	93½+1	
ABrand 4⅞s90	16	62½	62½	62½— ⅛	
AmCan 6s97	43	73	71⅛	73	
AmCan 3⅜s88	10	64	64	64 —1¼	
ACenM cv6⅞s91	14	30½	28½	30½+1½	
AExpCr 9⅛s82	50	104	102⅜	102⅜—2⅛	
AForPw 5s2030	41	43	42¼	43 + ¼	
AmForP 4.8s87	141	57	55¼	55¼—1¼	
AGenIns 6⅛s94	38	102	101¾	101¾	
AHoist cv5½s93	28	71½	70	71½+1	
AHoist cv4⅝s92	46	86⅛	84	84⅛+1⅛	
A Hosp cv5⅝s99	112	138¾	134⅛	134½—3½	
AmInv 9½s76	11	98	97⅛	98 +1	
AMFd cv4⅛s81	21	73	76½	77½	
A Medcp 9½s98	25	67½	65⅛	67½+1⅜	
AMedcp cv5s97	98	47¾	47	47¾+ ¼	
AmMot cv6s88	243	60	59	59 — ⅛	
ASmolt 4⅝s88	1	63½	63½	63½	
AmSug 5.30s93	35	69	68⅛	68⅛	
ASug 5.30s93r	12	68½	68⅛	68⅛	
ATT 8.80s2005	1755	99⅞	98¾	99¼+ ½	
ATT 8¾2000xw	1854	100¾	99	100⅛+1¼	



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ATTENTION

Holders of 9 1/2% Guaranteed (Subordinated) Convertible Debentures Due 1975 of Canaveral International Financial Corp. N.V.

Canaveral International Financial Corp. N.V. hereby gives notice that it will act as its own Paying Agent. Coupons, when due, should be sent to:

CANAVERAL INTERNATIONAL CORP.
Box 1,218,
Little River Station,
Miami, Florida 33138.

JAPAN PACIFIC FUND S.A.

Société Anonyme
Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame
Trade Register: Luxembourg: B 8340

Notice of Meeting

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is going to be held on May 21, 1975 at 15.30 o'clock at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

Agenda

1. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement and allotment of the results as of March 31, 1975.
3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
4. Miscellaneous.

There is no quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors

Comptes bancaires Intérêts

au taux actuariel annuel brut de

9,14 à 12,50%

(selon la formule choisie)

de 3 à 12 ans -à partir de 5000 f-

SOCIETE DE BANQUE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS

Inscrite sur la liste des banques sous le N° 1 BM-7 (loi française du 13 juin 1941)
26, bd d'Italie MONTE-CARLO (Principauté de Monaco)
Documentation N° 501 HT sans engagement de votre part

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ATT 8.70s2002	522	99½	97⅝	99½+1⅝	
AT&T 8⅞s07	520	99⅝	96¼	97⅝+ ⅜	
AT&T 7¾s82	725	99	98¼	98⅝+ ⅜	
AT&T 7.75s77	371	101½	100¼	101⅛+1	
AT&T 7⅛s03	172	84	82½	84 + ⅛	
AT&T 7s2001	212	83	81⅜	82⅝+ ⅛	
AT&T 6½s79	187	94⅞	94⅛	94⅞+ ¾	
AT&T 4⅝s85	227	74¼	72⅛	74 + ⅛	
AT&T 4⅜s85r	34	73¼	72¼	72¼	
AT&T 3⅞s90	58	61⅞	61	61⅝+ ⅛	
AT&T 3¼s84	99	68⅛	67½	67½— ⅜	
AT&T 2⅝s87	79	60⅝	59½	60⅝+1⅜	
AT&T 2¾s75	286	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	
AT&T 2¾s80	133	79	78¼	78½+ ½	
AT&T 2¾s82	99	72¼	71¾	71⅞— ⅛	
AT&T 2⅝s86	179	60	59⅝	60 + ⅜	
Amfac cv5¼s94	45	64⅛	63	64⅛+1⅛	
Ampex cv5½s94	111	42	41½	42	
Anheu 9.20s05	115	102½	101⅞	102	
Anheu 7.95s99	15	95	94	95 +2	
Anheusr 6s92	20	78½	77	77 —2½	
Anheu 5.45s91	10	74	73⅛	74 +2	
ApcoOil cv5s88	33	58	56⅛	58 +1½	
APL cv5⅝s88	144	84⅝	78⅛	81 —2½	
AppalPow 9s75	57	99⅞	99 25-32	99 25-32	
AppalP 8⅝s76	61	101	100⅛	100⅛— ¼	
Appal P 7⅛s79	9	92¼	92¼	92¼+1⅜	
ARASv cv4⅝s96	120	70	65⅛	67⅛+2	
ArcoPlp 8.7s81	372	101⅝	101	101⅝+ ⅛	
Arco Plp 8s82	154	99⅞	97⅞	99 + ⅛	
Aristar 9⅝s89	54	65⅛	62	65⅛+4⅛	
ArizPSv 9½s82	537	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛— ⅛	
ArkPS 7.45s82	5	75⅛	75	75	
Armco 8.70s95	9	92½	92½	92½+1½	
Armco 8.25s75	54	101	100¼	100¼— ¾	
Armco 5.90s92	21	73	72⅝	73	
Armco 4.35s94	10	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
Armour 5s84	12	66⅞	64⅞	64⅞—2⅛	
Armr cv4½s83	1	77	77	77	
ArmCk 8.45s84	48	100½	100	100	
ArmsRu 8⅝s96	5	80	80	80 +2	
ArmR cv4½s87	49	54½	50	54½+4½	
AhIO cv4⅝s93	27	63⅝	63	63½+ ¾	
AssoCp 9¼s90	7	90	89	89 —2	
AssoCp 8⅛s77	15	100¼	100	100	
Assolnv 7⅞s88	7	76½	75⅜	75⅜—1⅛	
Assolnv 5⅛s77	29	92½	92	92½+ ½	
Assolnv 5⅛s79	16	82	81	82 +1⅛	
Assolnv4⅝s85	13	60	59	59 — ⅞	
Assolnv 4⅛s76	12	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝+ ⅝	
AtchT&SF 4s95	22	53⅞	52⅝	52⅝— ¾	
Atchison 4s95st	6	47	47	47	
Atlco M 6⅝s82	35	45	44	45 +1	
AtlCstL 4.95s98	16	76½	68⅛	71½—1⅜	
AtlCstL 4s80	1	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝—1¼	
Atl Rich 7⅞s03	54	88½	87¼	88½+ ⅝	
AtlRch 7.7s2000	11	87	86⅝	87 —2¼	
AtlRich 7s76	131	100	99⅝	100	
ATO cv4⅜s87	38	47½	47	47 — ½	
AvcoCp 7½s93	93	58	47¾	50 +2	
AvcoC cv5½s93	123	38⅞	37⅝	38 + ¼	
Avco Fin 11s90	25	97¼	97	97 —2¼	
AvcoFin 9¼s89	49	99½	99½	99½	
AvcoFin 7⅞s97	25	70¼	70¼	70¼+ ¼	
AvcoFin 9¼s90	84	85	85	85 —1½	
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	181	100	99	100 + ¾	
AveryPd 9½91	10	100	100	100 —1⅜	
BaltGE 10⅛s93	95	106	105	106 + ⅞	
BaltGE 10s82	56	106	104⅞	104⅞—1⅝	
Balt GE 8⅝s75	31	100	100	100	
B&O 11s77	23	104⅛	104¼	104¼	
B&O cv6⅛s97	15	119	117⅜	117⅜—2¼	
B&O cv4½s10	81	60½	58	60½+2½	
B&O cv4½s10A	31	54	53½	54 —1¼	
B&O 4½s95	31	45½	43½	45¼+2½	
B&O 4s80	4	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
BangP cv3¾s94	13	58	55	57 +2⅛	
BangP 5⅝s92	36	63	62	62 —1	
Bk Cal cv6½s96	34	71	70⅞	71 —1	
Bk NY cv6¼s94	194	87	85½	86 +1	
Bankam 8⅞s85	168	96½	95½	96¼	
Bankam 7⅞s03	16	84	84	84	
BankTr 8½s99		1039	88	89 +1⅜	
Barnet cv5½s98	95	31½	28¾	30 +1¼	
Bax Lb cv4⅝s90	107	135	133⅞	134½— ½	
Bax Lb cv4⅝s91	82	135¼	134½	135 +2	
BaxLab cv4s87	23	285	280	285 +25	
Beau cv4¼s90A	112	57	55⅞	57 +1⅜	
Beaunt cv4¼s90	5	60	60	60	
Becton cv4⅛s88	57	95	92¼	94¼+2	
Beech cv4¼s93	92	59⅞	58¼	59 —1	
Belco cv4¾s88	46	59	57½	59 +1½	
Belden cv8s90	64	87¼	87	87	
BellTPa 9⅝s14	89	104½	103¾	104½+ ⅞	
BellTPa 8⅝s06	90	98⅝	96⅛	98⅛+3⅛	
BellTPa 7⅛s13	10	84	83⅞	84 — ½	
BellTPa 7¼s12	45	80	79⅞	80 +1	
BellTPa 7s80	91	95½	94	95½+1⅞	
BellTPa 6⅝s79	36	95½	93⅞	95½+1⅝	
Bendix 9¼s81	45	103½	103½	103½	
Bendix 6⅛s92	3	76	76	76 +2	
BenefCp 9⅝s79	48	104	103	103¼—1	
Benef 9⅝s75-78	88	103	101¼	103 +1½	
BenefCp 8½s76	63	101¼	101	101⅛— ⅛	
BenefCp 7½s96	6	83⅞	78½	83⅞+3⅞	
BenefCp 7¼s98	13	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛— ½	
BenefCp 6¾s77	33	99	96⅞	96⅞—2⅛	
BenefCp 6¼s79	15	91½	91¼	91½+ ¼	
BenefFin 5s77	8	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞+ ⅛	
Berkey cv5¾s86	52	44	42	44 +1⅜	
Beth Stl 9s2000	112	100	99	100 +1	
BethStl 8.45s05	120	95⅛	95	95⅛+ ⅞	
BethSt 5.40s92	25	71⅞	71	71 —2½	
BethStl 4½s90	53	65⅛	64⅛	64½	
BethStl 3s79	1	84	84	84 —1¼	
BlackD 8.45s95	91	100⅞	99¼	100 + ¾	
BlackD cv4s92	2	320	320	330 +38½	
BobieB cv5¼s81	35	44½	44	44 — ½	
BoisCas 10s75	35	100 15-32	99 25-32	99 25-32—9-16	
BorgWAc 9⅞s81	25	102	102	102	
BorgWAc 9⅛s75	18	100	100	100	
BorgWAc 7⅝s91	49	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	
viB&Me 6s78f	45	53	52	53 +1	
BosEd 12⅛s79	256	107	106	106 — ⅜	
Braniff 11⅛s87	7	99½	99½	99½+3	
Bran 5⅝s86rw	46	39⅞	39¼	39⅞+1⅜	
BrkUnG 8⅝s99	20	83½	82	83¼+1 ⅛	
BrkUnG 3s80	5	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞+1⅞	
BrkUnG 2⅞s76	5	95¼	95¼	95¼+2¼	
Bruns cv4½s81	2	74	74	74 —1	
Budd cv5⅞s94	22	60	58¼	58¼—1⅛	
BudgtCap 6s10	12	42	40½	42 +1½	
Budgetind 6s88	5	44	42¼	42¼—1½	
Bulova cv6s98	4	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
Bulova cv4⅝s84	2	74	74	74 —6	
Burl In cv5s91	36	80	79	80 +1	
BurlNor 8⅛s96	10	87⅞	87⅛	87⅛— ⅜	
BurlNo cv5¼s92	223	89¼	88½	89 + ⅜	
CabCabF 8⅞s81	24	47⅞	44½	47⅞+3⅝	
CessrW 12¼s90	152	76	72½	76 +3½	
CalElPw 3s76	5	94¼	94⅛	94¼+ ⅜	
CanPac 4sperp	517	45	44	44⅞+ ½	
CarTT 9⅞s2000	19	95¼	92⅛	95 —3	
CarTT cv5¾s88	13	74⅛	73⅝	74⅛—2⅜	
Carter cv5⅝s89	63	65	64	64½— ½	
viCarth 4s81f	3	20	20	20	
CastCk cv5⅞s94	95	73⅛	72	72 — ¼	
CaterpT 8⅝s99	54	98½	98½	98½+ ½	
CaterT 8.60s99	43	98½	96	98 —1	
CaterpT 8⅝s82	75	102	100	101¼+ ½	
CaterT 6⅞s92	5	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛—2⅛	
CaterT 5.30s92	12	75	73	75 +2⅝	
CaterTr 5s77	4	95	95	95	
Celanes cv4s90	89	55½	54½	55⅛+ ⅞	
Celanes 3½s76	30	95	95	95 +1⅛	
Cencoin cv5s96	163	43⅞	42	43½+ ½	
Cenco cv4⅝97	94	38½	36½	38¼+2¼	
Cen Ga 4⅝s90	5	49	49	49 + ½	
Cen Ga 4s95	2	41	41	41 —4	
CenHG cv5¼s78	17	90¼	89⅛	89⅛— ⅜	
viCRNJ 3⅞s87f	29	22	22	22 +1	
CenSova 6⅝s93	25	76½	76½	76½	
CenTeleph 8s96	11	82	80½	82 —2	
CenTUI 8.1s96	1	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
Cessna cv3⅞s92	69	60	58⅛	58⅛—3⅛	
Chart NY 7s79	35	94	92⅞	92⅞— ¼	
Chas B cv4⅝s93	533	71	68⅛	70½+2	
ChaseCp 9.7s99	575	99⅛	98	98⅝— ⅜	
Chas C cv6½s96	940	77	75⅜	76⅛+ ½	
ChseMtg 7⅞s98	648	62	57⅝	60½+4½	
Chse Mtg 7⅛s83	427	36⅞	34	36 +1½	
ChasM cv6⅛s96	143	31½	28	31½+4⅞	
Chelse cv10s99	48	76	75	76 +1	
Chelse cv5½s93		45	45	45	
Chemetrn 9s94	39	95	93	93 —1	
ChmNY 7.80s82	5	94⅛	94⅝	94⅛—1⅛	
Ch NY cv5½s96	38	68½	67¾	68 — ½	
ChmNY cv5s93	13	65⅝	64	64 —2½	
ChesOh 4⅝s92	6	60⅞	58	60 —1	
ChesOh 3½s96D	9	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
ChesOh 3½s96E	1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛+ ¼	
ChePoMd 8⅞s09	15	99	98	99 +1	
ChePoMd 7½s12	2	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛+ ⅛	
ChePoMd 6⅝s79	60	94	92⅞	94 —1½	
ChPolVa 8⅝s09	44	96½	93½	96½+1½	
ChPolVa 6½s78	10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛+1⅞	
ChPoWas 7⅝s13	10	84½	84½	84½—1⅜	
ChilndL 4s83f	5	58½	58½	58½+ ½	
CMStPP 5s55f	114	13⅝	12	12½—1⅜	
CMSP 4s94	3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+ ⅛	
ChiTH ret94	1	31	31	31 +1	
ChrisCft cv6s89	60	45⅛	43	45½— ⅜	
Chryslr 8⅞s95	137	65½	65	65½+1½	
Chrysler 8s98	206	59⅞	56	59⅞+1⅜	
ChrysFin 9s76	247	99	98	99 +1	
ChryF 8.35s91	18	67½	67½	67½	
ChryF 7.70s92	15	64	63½	63½— ⅛	
ChryFin 7⅜s86	37	61	60⅛	61	
ChryFin 7s79	172	81½	79½	81 +1	
CIT Fin 8.85s82	42	101½	100½	100½— ½	
CIT Fin 6⅝s77	41	98⅛	97½	98⅛+1⅛	
Citicorp 9.7s82	1724	99	98	98⅞— ⅜	
Citicorp 6⅞s79	25	94	93½	94 — ⅛	
Citicorp 6⅝s80	16	95½	92	92	
CitiesSvc 7s78	23	97	96⅛	97 + ⅜	
CitSv 6⅝s99xw	28	73	73	73 —3⅞	
CityInv 8⅞s97	5	72	72	72 + ⅛	
CityInv 8⅛s91	15	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜—1½	
City Invst 8s91	28	61¼	60½	61¼— ¼	
City In cv7½s90	142	68¼	65	68¼+2⅛	
ClarkEq 9⅝s99	23	100	99	100 +1	
ClrkECr 10¼79	5	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛+1⅛	
ClrkECr 8.8s76	59	101⅞	101	101 — ⅛	
viCCC&SL 5s93	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛— ⅜	
viCCCSLC 4s91	1	20½	20½	20½—1⅛	
ClevEl 9⅛s09	35	99	97½	99 +2	
ClevElIl 9s75	53	100⅛	99⅞	100	
ClevElIl 8⅝s05	39	93½	92	93 +3	
ClevElIl 8⅜s91	10	90	90	90 +2	
ClevElIl 7⅝s00	10	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛+3⅛	
Cluett cv5¼s84	2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛+ ⅞	
CMI In cv4¾s92	134	40	37½	38 —1½	
CNA Finl 8½s95	252	70½	65	70½+5⅞	
CoastStG 7⅝s91	25	73½	73	73 +1	
ColuGas 9⅝s99	42	98⅜	98⅛	98¼—1¾	
ColuGas 9⅝s89	78	99	97¾	99 + ⅜	
ColuGas 9⅛s95	1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛— ⅜	
ColumGas 9s94	16	91	90½	91 —1½	
ColuGas 8⅜s93	10	90	90	90 +1⅜	
ColuGas 8⅞s96	1	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
ColuGas 8⅛s96	6	89	89	89 —1⅜	
ColuGas 5⅛s85	7	73	72⅜	72¾+1⅜	
ColuGas 4⅝s83	5	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
ColuGas 3⅝s77	25	92	91	91	
ColPict cv5⅝s94	875	56	53⅛	56 +2	
ColPict cv4⅝s87	337	58	54	58 +4	
ColuSOE 11s83	18	105	104	105 +2	
ColuSOE 8s76	20	100	99½	99½	
ColwMt 8.20s80	59	40½	38	40½+ ½	
ComICr 8⅝s91	5	84	84	84 +1½	
ComICr 8s81	29	93¾	93⅛	93¾+1⅜	
ComICr 7⅞s78	105	98⅞	97½	98	
Com Cr 7⅝s92	10	78	78	78	
ComICr 7s79	5	92⅛	92	92	
ComICr 6⅞s77	41	97½	95⅛	97⅛+1	
ComICr 6⅞s79	20	93	92½	92½—2	
ComSo cv4½s91	92	65⅞	65⅛	65½	
ComwEd 9s79	139	104	103	103⅛— ⅜	
ComwEd 8⅝s05	218	94⅛	94⅛	94½— ⅛	
ComwEd 8⅝s80	16	103½	102⅜	102⅜— ⅞	
ComwEd 8s75	95	100⅜	100¼	100¼	
ComwEd 8s03	30	89	85½	85½—2⅜	
ComwEd 7⅞s76	25	100	99⅝	99⅛+ ⅛	
CmwEd 7⅝s03F	17	79	78⅞	78½+ ½	
CmwEd 7.55s79	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
ComwEd 7⅝s78	3	98	98	98	
ComwEd 3s77	76	93⅛	92⅛	92⅝+ ⅛	
ComwEd 3s78	1	88	88	88 —1	
Com O cv4⅝s92	151	52	49⅞	49⅞— ⅜	
CompSc cv6s94	173	44⅛	43	43 —1	
ConnM cv6⅝s90	3	70½	70½	70½— ½	
Conn M cv6s96	43	60	59	59⅝— ⅞	
ConEd 9⅝s2000	123	79⅞	78	79⅞+ ⅜	
ConEdis 9⅛s04	225	76⅞	76	76⅛+ ⅞	
ConEd 8.40s03	149	71	68⅛	71	
ConEd 7.90s01	90	67	66⅛	66½+ ½	
ConEd 7.90s02	717	68¼	65⅛	68¼+1⅜	
ConEdis 7⅝s03	224	66	64⅞	65¼	
ConEdis 5s87	82	53⅛	52⅞	53⅛+ ¼	
ConEdis 5s87r	16	54⅝	54	54	
ConEdis 5s90	49	51	48½	50 —1	
ConEdis 4⅝s90	46	49⅞	46½	49⅞+2⅛	
ConEdis 4⅝s93	710	44	43⅛	44 + ½	
ConEdis 4⅝s91	10	46½	46	46½+1½	
ConEd 4⅝s92V	49	44⅝	42⅝	44⅝+ ⅝	
ConE 4⅝s92W	26	46½	43	43 +1	
ConEdis 4⅛s86	19	53	52⅞	53	
ConEdis 4s88	31	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛— ¼	
ConEdis 3⅝s86	17	47	45½	45½—3½	
ConEdis 3⅛s83	1	55¼	55¼	55¼+ ⅜	
ConEdis 3⅝s82	4	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
ConEdis 3⅝s85	21	48⅛	48	48 — ½	
ConEdis 3¼s81	7	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞+2¼	
ConEdis 3s79	11	76	73⅛	73⅛—2⅝	
ConEdis 3s81	8	64	64	64 + ⅜	
ConEdis 2⅞s82	2	57	57	57 + ⅛	
ConNGas 9s95	19	96⅛	96	96½+ ½	
ConNG 8¼s94	14	89	89	89	
ConNG 7⅞s96	2	84½	84½	84½— ½	
ConNG 7⅝s97	5	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞+4⅞	
ConNGas 5s82	4	81	81	81	
ConNGas 5s86	10	73¼	73¼	73¼— ¼	
ConNG 4⅝s86	6	69	69	69 —1	
ConNG 4⅝s90	15	63⅝	63¼	63⅝+3⅛	
ConNG 3⅝s76	2	96	95½	95½+ ⅞	
ConPw 11⅝s94	27	103⅝	103	103	
ConPw 11¼s82	12	105	104	104 +1	
ConPw 8⅝s76	139	101	100⅛	100⅛— ¼	
ConsP 8⅝s2000	27	75	75	75 —1⅞	
ConsP 8⅝s2003	21	75⅞	74	74 —3	
ConsP 8⅛s2001	5	76	76	76 —4⅝	
ConPw 7⅝s99	15	67	65⅝	67 — ½	
ConP 7⅝s02Jun	19	67	64½	67 +3⅞	
ConP 7⅝s02Oct	21	67	65	65 —2	
ConPw 5⅝s96	37	54⅛	53⅞	54½+1½	
ConPw 4⅝s89	5	51	51	51	
ConPw 2⅝s75	30	99	98⅛	99 + ⅞	
ConAir cv3½s92	46	39	37½	38½+ ½	
ConCan 8.85s04	33	97	96⅞	97	
ContCan 6½s90	10	96⅝	95⅞	96⅝+1⅝	
ContCan 5⅝s85	36	76	76	76 —2	
ConIllCp 10s82	414	101¼	100½	100½— ½	
ConIllRlt 7⅝s79	11	47	46⅛	46⅛+6⅛	
ContOil 7½s99	20	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝+1⅜	
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	539	101	100	100¼+ ⅛	
ContDat 5⅝s87	1	63	63	63	
CoopL cv7½s91	52	53	50	50 —3	
CoopL cv4½s92	112	33	30	30½—4½	
CopwSH cv5⅝s79	59	106	104⅛	105⅝+ ⅝	
Corn Pd 5⅝s92	10	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛— ⅞	
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	20	77½	76½	77½+ ⅛	
CornGG 8.85s90	71	102	101	102 +1	
CousInM 6.5s82	35	34	33	33⅝— ¼	
Crane Co 7s93	10	74	68	74 —2	
Crane Co 7s94	81	73⅞	72¼	73⅞+1¼	
CraneCo 6⅝s92	1	80	80	80	
Crane cv5s93	4	197	192	192	
Cresct cv5⅛s80	47	67	66	67 +1	
CrockN 10s94	142	101¼	100½	100½— ⅞	
CrocN cv5⅝s96	43	67½	69	69½+ ⅛	
CrwnZel 9⅛s05	12	99¼	99	99¼+1	
CrwnZ 8⅝s2000	10	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛— ½	
CyprusM 8⅝s85	10	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
DanaCp 7s2000	10	96¼	96¼	96¼— ¼	
Dart In 7½s96	48	78	76⅞	78 —2	
Dartin cv4⅝97	50	83⅛	81⅛	83⅛+3	
Dayco cv6⅛s96	14	63⅛	62½	63½+1⅛	
Dayco cv6s94	70	55½	54	55 — ½	
Dayco cv5½s94	19	51	50	50⅛+ ⅜	
DayHud 9⅝s95	1	95	95	95	
DayPL 10⅞s81	21	103⅞	103	103⅞+ ⅞	
DayPL 2⅝s75	6	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛— ⅜	
DeereCo 7.9s87	55	96⅛	96½	96⅛+ ½	
DeereCo 4⅛s83	1	73¼	73¼	73¼+ ¾	
DeereCo 3⅛s77	10	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞— ⅛	
DeereCr 8⅝s75	33	101	100⅞	101 +7-32	
DeereCr 8⅛s82	25	101⅜	100⅞	101⅜+ ⅜	
viDelLW 5s85f	2	8½	8½	8½	
viDLW Inc93f	55	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—3	
viDLW 4s-6s42f	1	7½	7½	7½— ½	
DelmPL 9⅝s83	15	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛— ⅛	
DelmPL 6⅝s97	5	62½	62⅛	62⅛	
DelMo cv5⅝84	71	73⅛	72	72 —2	
D&RG 4⅝s2018	18	60½	60½	60½	
DetEd 12⅝s82	62	108⅛	107½	108⅛— ⅛	
DetEd 12½s79	142	109	106½	108	
DetEd 9⅝s04AA	42	86⅞	84	84 —2	
DetE 9.15s2000	35	79½	76	77½	
DetE 8.15s2000	20	70¼	67⅜	70¼+1¼	
DetEdis 8⅛s01	30	70	69	69½+2⅝	
DetEdis 7⅝s01	9	64	64	64	
DetEdis 7s76	49	98½	97⅛	98⅛+ ⅛	
DetEdis 6s96	37	55⅞	54⅛	54½+ ⅛	
DetEd 3⅛s80	106	71½	70	70 — ½	
DiGior cv5⅝s93	2	51	51	51 +1	
DigitE 9⅝s2000	10	98⅞	98¼	98⅞+ ⅜	
Dillngh cv9⅞s99	10	93	91½	92 — ½	
Dillngh cv5½s94	44	56	55½	55⅞— ½	
Diverin 9⅞s91	37	58	57½	58 — ⅜	
Doug Airc 5s78	5	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
Dow 8.90s2000	164	100⅛	99	100 + ¼	
Dow 8.75s2000	83	99¼	97½	99¼+1½	
DowCh 8½s05	29	96¼	95⅛	96¼+1¼	
DowCh 7.75s99	10	89	89	89 —5⅛	
DowCh 6.70s98	3	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛— ⅞	
DPF cv5½s87	57	54	53	53⅝+ ⅜	
duPont 8.45s04	710	98¼	97½	97½+ ⅞	
duPont 8s81	1001	101	99⅝	100⅝+ ⅞	
DukePw 13s79	242	110	108⅞	109 — ½	
DukePw 9⅝s04	125	96	94	96 +2⅛	
DukePw 9⅛s05	61	92⅞	91	92½+ ½	
DukePw 8⅝s03	14	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝+ ⅝	
DukePw 7⅝s03	18	75	72⅝	72⅝—3⅞	
DukeP 6.85s78	2	95	95	95 +2½	
Duplan cv5½s94	35	28½	27	28½+1½	
DuqLt 8⅝s2000	4	96	96	96 +1	
DuqsnLt 8⅛s76	26	102	100½	102 +1	
East AL cv5s92	205	39½	38	39½+1	
East A cv4⅝93	142	39½	39	39⅛+ ½	
EG&G cv3½s87	10	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛+ ½	
ElPa cv8⅛s95A	95	95½	94	94 — ⅛	
ElPas cv6s93A	32	72⅛	71	72 +1	
ElPaS6 cv6s93	11	71⅛	71¼	71⅛— ¼	
EngInd cv5⅛97	72	87	83	83½—3½	
EquitGs 9⅝s95	4	100	99⅞	100 —2	
EquitL cv6⅛s90	15	70	69⅞	70 +3	
viErie 5s2020f	1	4	4	4	
viErie 4½s15f	7	23	23	23	
viErie 3⅛2000f	25	12	12	12 +1	
Esmrk 9⅛2000	2	95½	95½	95½—4	
Esmark 8.4s82	8	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞+ ⅛	
Essex cv5⅛s96	40	93½	93	93½+1½	

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 1)

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4005	5.565	101.985*	59.00*	38.26y	—	6.8710*	95.58*	43.79*
Brussels (c)	34.95				— Closed —				
Frankfurt	2.3520	5.4541	—	57.74*	3.744x	98.12*	6.740*	93.685*	42.85*
London (z)	2.3342	—	5.4578	9.4650	1459.25	5.5750	81.30	5.8240	12.7475
Milan	623.14	1461.60	267.11	154.60	—	261.46	17.99	249.75	114.43
Paris	4.0835	9.45625	173.075*	—	6.5000x	169.875*	11.8625*	161.750*	74.150*
Zurich	2.503	5.8198	106.74*	61.63*	0.3993*	104.47*	7.23*	—	45.9*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4655; Escudo: 24.35; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 55.965; Schilling: 16.66; Sw. krona: 3.9300; Yen: 291.35; Belgian financial franc: 36.15.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY, INC.

Certain information required by The Stock Exchange in London to be available may be inspected during the usual business hours (Saturday and public holidays excepted) at the offices of Kleinwort Benson Limited, 24 Lime Street, London, EC3M 7LX, from whom copies of the Annual Report may be obtained.

USIF. REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Quote May 9, 1975
Luxembourg Francs 30 (U.S. 38.83)
Information:
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited, P.O. Box N-7,788, Nassau, Bahamas.

Insurance Stocks

إهداء من الأهل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1975

Euromarket

Lenders Resist Efforts to Raise Length of Maturities to 10 Years

By William Ellington

:ONDON, May 11 (AP-DJ).—ie Eurobond market seems to having some problems match-; the desires of the lender and r.ower, which could slow new-ue volume that was running at heady $7.5-billion annual rate ring the first four months of e year.

Lenders are clearly resisting forts to lengthen maturities yond seven years because of e unpredictability of inflation, reign exchange rates and interest levels in the next decade. owever, borrowers are insisting on maturities of at least 10 ars, which enables them to nortize the underwriting costs er a longer period.

The difference in preferences as led to a steep yield curve that presents the premium of longer-rm interest rates above short-rm rates. Nevertheless, there is ttle evidence that higher long-rm yields have attracted uch money from the shorter d.

For example, a recent offering f 9.5-per-cent, six-year Broken ill Proprietary Co. notes has isen from the issue price of par ɔ 100.75 bid, which pushed the ield down to 9.33 per cent.

However, Broken Hill's 10-per-ent, 15-year bonds have declined rom the 98.5 issue price to 96.75 id, which pushed the yield up to 0.44 per cent. That has made very steep 1.11-point difference yield between the notes and ebentures.

The same phenomenon has occurred with issues in other currencies. For instance, after Norway issued 8.25-per-cent, five-ear notes in deutsche marks at ar, the price rose to 101.25 bid, pushing the yield down to 7.94 per cent.

However, City of Bergen 8.75-per-cent, 10-year notes at par fell to 99.5 bid, raising the yield to 8.83 per cent. The 0.89-point yield gap represented a difference in the quality of the borrowers but also the five-year difference in maturity.

Whether borrowers will be successful in making longer maturities acceptable should be seen in the outcome of four issues scheduled this week that have 10-year maturities.

Norsk Hydro, the Norwegian state oil, aluminum and fertilizer company, is offering $40-million, 10-year notes bearing 9.75 per cent. Another issue is for 500 million Luxembourg francs over 10 years at par bearing 8.75 per cent for the European Investment Bank. And there is a 100-million-mark, 10-year Estel NV issue bearing 8.5 per cent. The offering of the Dutch-West German steel group is expected at 99 or 99.5, which would put the yield at 8.64 or 8.56 per cent.

Also scheduled is a 15-million European Unit of Account, 10-year issue of Copenhagen Telephone Co. bearing 9.75 per cent, probably at par.

The offering is equivalent to 48.3 million marks based on the unit's value of 3.21978 marks. A purchase fund will provide market support if the price drops below par from 1978 onward through retirement of certain amounts each year.

Scheduled earlier but still on offer are a 100-million-French-franc, seven-year issue of Crédit Foncier bearing 10.25 per cent and a 100-million-mark, seven-year issue of Kawasaki Steel Corp. bearing 8.75 per cent.

Among private placements last week was a 50-million-mark, six-year note issue of A/S Borregaard, the Norwegian chemical and paper company, at 99 bearing 9 per cent to yield 9.22 per cent.

In addition, a group placed floating-rate notes of South African Iron & Steel Corp. (ISCOR). The 15-year notes were offered at 98.5 with semi-annual interest calculated at 1.625 points above London interbank offering rates for Eurodollars. A minimum interest rate of 8.5 per cent was guaranteed.

Market Turnover

	May 9	May 2
Cedel	$316.5 mil.	$203.3 mil.
Euroclear	$292.9 mil.	$211.5 mil.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	May 3 Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity index	195.4	198.9	224.1
*Currency in cir.	$78,412,000	$78,128,000	$72,463,000
*Total loans	$128,898,000	$128,726,000	$124,818,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,436,000	2,468,000	2,911,000
Auto production	149,894	144,169	171,984
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,476,000	8,387,000	9,001,000
Fr'ght car l'dings	457,168	453,784	545,126
*Elec. Pwr. Kw-hr.	33,327,000	33,702,000	33,520,000
Busn failures	315	313	170

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	April	Prior Month	1974
A-Employed	84,086,000	83,849,000	85,787,000
A-Unemployed	8,176,000	7,980,000	4,537,000
	March	Prior Month	1974
Ind'stl Prodn	109.6	R110.7	124.7
*Personal Income	$1,194,600,000	R$1,193,400,000	$1,117,100,000
*Money supply	$287,100,000	$283,800,000	$275,200,000
Cnsmrs price index	157.8	157.2	143.1
Constrctn contr'cts	153	135	181
A-*Mfr's inventories	$151,308,000	$151,993,000	$126,580,000
A-*Exports	$8,715,900	$8,789,900	$7,625,400
A-*Imports	$7,335,600	$7,872,000	$7,741,600

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division. McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised.
A-Seasonally Adjusted.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Awaiting Right Prescription to End Recession

By Thomas E. Mullaney

WASHINGTON, May 11 (NYT).—A visit to the seat of government in recent days for briefings on the state of the economy and a close-up view of how the nation's policy-makers are trying to cope with various issues has been a rather disconcerting experience.

It has tended to confirm the impression that one held from a distance—that is, that the economy is still in a mess and there's no convincing evidence as yet that the right prescription has been written here to aid its return to health.

After almost 18 months of economic contraction, the United States is still floundering uncertainly. It is discouraging to observe the amount of confusion, disagreement, procrastination and, in some instances, the complacency that prevails in various quarters here on appropriate courses of action.

The divisiveness that exists on how to deal with the recession, high unemployment and the energy problem makes one wonder when the nation will be able to extricate itself from the labyrinth of its troubles and what the cost of the prolonged indecision might be.

The Best Way

The basic disagreement, of course, relates to the best way to steer the United States out of its longest and deepest recession of the last four decades and to get more people back to productive work.

The conservative view calls for patience and a moderate dose of additional fiscal and monetary stimulus, while the liberal position advocates much more government spending on job programs and on aid to those out of work plus a greater relaxation of monetary policy.

One area of agreement is that the economy is still engulfed in deep trouble, although administration aides have been publicly saying they see a turnaround coming soon. Nevertheless, the impression is gained that even some of President Ford's own strategists are not thoroughly convinced that better days are coming soon.

The major question marks surround the dimension of government spending and the size of the federal deficit in this fiscal year and the one ahead, as well as the effects they will have on inflation, the capital markets and economic activity down the road.

In the background—and certain to bear heavily on legislative decisions unless they soon take a more favorable course—are the adverse statistics still flowing out from here and elsewhere on the state of the economy.

A week ago, the government's latest figures on unemployment showed the jobless total still rising, while the most recent report on farm prices disclosed an upturn of 4 per cent after four months of decline.

In the last week, the unpleasant data included a renewed rise in wholesale prices, the third largest decline in consumer credit in history, a big drop (26 per cent) in sales of domestically produced new cars, the fifth consecutive weekly decline in steel production, hints of price increases ahead for automobiles, appliances and oil, and some unfavorable sales data from the retail sector.

Moreover, there are indications that the huge liquidation of business inventories that surfaced in the latter stages of the first quarter has apparently continued in heavy volume during April and the early part of May.

Doubts Are Arising

With automobiles and housing and other areas of the consumer economy so depressed, doubts are arising as to when and where the thrust will develop for the economic upturn that some analysts are predicting will materialize fairly soon.

The optimists are counseling patience and pointing to the speed and the size of inventory reduction as good omens for the future. But how long will patience prevail here—even within the administration itself—if the unemployment data and production levels are not seen to be on the verge of reversing their trend?

A few days in Washington, however, were not totally discouraging. It was refreshing to see that George Meany and Arthur Burns agree on at least one point—contempt for "those guys who learned economics 20 years ago," as Mr. Meany put it. And the labor leader also indicated that he favored some incentives for business to create jobs, particularly in the utilities areas.

Another hopeful sign was the indication that some officials outside the administration are beginning to perceive the danger of uncontrolled federal spending as the major route to economic recovery. If that message spreads, some of our current worries may be unnecessary.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, May 11 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved in a narrow range throughout most of the week and finished slightly higher in continued active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.65 points at 850.13 at the close Friday. In the preceding four weeks the Dow had soared 101.22 points.

The market's worst session came on Tuesday when the Dow dropped 20.88 points, its largest loss in more than five months. The decline was not broad-based but rather concentrated, mostly in the blue chips that had made impressive gains in recent sessions.

Most of the week's buying interest was in stocks selling under $20 a share.

A bullish factor was a Labor Department report that initial unemployment claims in the week ended April 26 were the lowest since the week ended Nov. 2, 1974.

The market discounted the news Thursday that wholesale prices in April rose 1.5 per cent, reversing four previous months of declines. But prices were buoyed at the opening Friday by the news that business inventories fell a record $1.92 billion in March.

In the credit markets, corporate bond prices advanced as the list was helped by the success of new bond offerings.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (—Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Al Kotzin .20e	18	4⅝	4½	4⅝— ¼
ACMAT Corp	54	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
APS Inc .21e	30	10½	9¾	10½+ ⅛
ASG Indust	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
AVM Corp	15	3	2½	2¾+ ¼
Abitib Pap .12e	6	9⅝	9½	9⅞+ ⅛
Aceto Chem s	94	23½	21	22½+ ½
AcushnetCo .60	6	10¾	10½	10¾+ ⅛
AddisnWesly .40	57	8⅞	8¼	8¾+ ⅛
Advance Ross	131	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
Advanced Mem	199	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞— ⅜
AdvancdMicr De	385	8⅝	7	8⅝— ⅛
Advent Corp	176	11½	6½	10 —1½
AgMet Inc	521	15	12¾	15 +1¾
Agnico Eagl Min	398	5⅝	5⅛	5½— ⅛
Air California	4	7¼	7	7 — ¼
AlaTenNGas 1.20	26	10½	10¼	10½	
Alanthus Corp	34	2¼	2¼	2¼	
AlaskaIntl .05e	288	16¼	15	16¼+1
AlcrichChm .40	36	60½	53	58½+5½
AlexandAlex .90	721	34⅞	31⅜	34⅝+2⅞
AlexBaldwin 1.60	266	21	20½	20⅝+ ⅛
AlicoInc .12e	67	8	7⅛	7¼— ⅛
Allergan Pharm	396	13¼	12¼	13¼+ ⅛
Alld Teleph .40	71	10¾	10¼	10¼— ¼
AllynBacon .35	36	5	4⅞	5 + ⅛
AllonBoxBd .40e	39	12½	11¾	12¼+ ½
Amarex Inc	289	9	8⅛	8¾+ ⅜
Am Appraisal	66	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+ ⅛
Am Beef Packer	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Am Building .36	6	6½	6½	6½	
AmExpress .80	5359	40⅞	37¾	39½+1⅝
Am Filtrona .52	70	8¼	7⅞	8¼	
AmFinlCorp .04	1285	13¾	12½	12⅞— ⅛
AmFinlCp pfi	79	8¼	7¾	7¾— ¼
AmFinlCp wt	179	2¼	1⅞	2 — ⅛
Am Furniture	67	3⅝	2⅝	3⅝+ ¼
AmGreetings .25	1424	12⅝	11⅞	12 + ⅛
AmLaFranc .05e	12	6¼	6	6¼+ ¼
Am Microsystm	761	12⅝	10	11⅜—1
Am Nuclear	65	3½	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
AmQuasar Petro	145	11¼	10¼	11⅛+ ⅞
Am Telecomm	149	7⅛	6½	6⅞— ⅜
Am Telev&Com	543	14⅝	13¼	14⅛+ ¼
AmWeldMfg .80	74	8¼	8	8	
AmmestGrp Inc	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Amterre Devel	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Anacomp Inc	29	8¼	8	8¼+ ⅛
Anadite Inc	417	4¼	3½	4⅛+ ⅜
AnalogDevices s	110	10¼	10	10 + ¼
Anderson Jacobs	131	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛
AnneusrBush .60	3345	39⅞	37⅜	39¼+ ⅜
AntaCorp .06e	288	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+ ⅛
Apexcolnc .30b	216	18¼	16	17¼+1¼
AppldDigit Data	865	9½	8½	9 + ¼
Appld Material	186	5¾	4⅞	5 — ¾
Arden Mayfair	177	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
ArgoPetrol s	109	8	7	8 + ¾
ArkWnGas 1.10	32	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜+ ½
Arlen Prop le	39	5	5	5	
Arrow Automot	37	3¼	3	3¼	
ArtsWayMfg .50	26	7	5½	7 +1½
Arvida Corp	41	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝— ⅛
AspenSkiing Cp	8	9	8⅝	9 + ¼
AssdColaBtlg .34	164	14¾	14	14¼— ⅛
AssdTrkLnA .60	52	13⅝	12½	13⅝+1
AtlanGasLt 1.20	85	13	12⅜	13 + ⅛
AtlanNRlEs .75a	33	15	11½	14⅝+1⅛
AtlanticSil .70	65	12½	12	12 — ½
Atwood Oceanics	375	10	9½	9½— ½
Atlas Hotels .10	15	3¼	3¼	3¼+ ¼
AtwoodOcean un		10½	10½	10½	
AtwoodOcean wt	65	2½	2½	2½	
Azcon Corp	37	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	
BBDO Intl 1.80	63	14⅝	14¼	14⅝— ¼
BabcockInd .20	2	4	4	4	
BairdWarn .61e	29	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Baird Atomics	55	3½	2⅞	3	
Baker Bros Inc	257	3⅝	2⅝	3 — ⅜
BakerFentres .80	21	26¼	25	26¼+1
BaldwinLyon .40	316	14½	13⅛	14½+1½
Bally Mfg .02e	937	15½	13½	15 +1¼
Baltek Corp	108	6⅝	4⅛	6¼+2
BangorHyd 1.28	5	12	11¾	12	
BankBldgEq .80	33	13½	13	13 — ⅛
BankemRlt 1.25e	216	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
BanisGsp .44	73	10½	9¼	10½+ ¾
Barber Green .60	89	14½	13½	13⅞— ⅛
Barden Co .40a	26	9½	9¼	9½+ ⅛
Barnes HindePh	135	15⅞	12½	15⅞+1⅝
BarnesMtg .85e	154	2⅝	1⅝	1¾— ⅛
Barnett Winston	23	2	1⅞	2 + ⅛
Barnett Winst un	15	2	1⅞	2 + ⅛
BassettFurn .80	154	19¼	17⅞	18½+1½
Bayless Mkts .60	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
BaylyCorp .20	25	5½	5¼	5½— ¼
Beard Oil .04e	87	5	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
Beeline Fash .44	40	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Bekins Co .42	73	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
Belknap MI .85e	40	9	9	9 + ¼
Bentley Labs	320	18	16⅞	17⅞— ⅛
BergstmPap A	63	5⅞	5	5⅞+ ⅞
Berkley Corp	26	4	2¾	4 +1
Berkline Corp	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
BetzLabs .24	674	45	41¼	45 +4¼
BeverageCan .16	42	6	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
BeverageMgr .24	50	9⅝	8	9⅝+1⅝
Bibb Co	75	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
BiLo Inc .04e	149	10⅞	10⅜	10¾+1
Bio Med Scien	89	10¾	10	10¼— ¼
Bio Rad Labs	56	9⅞	7⅞	9⅞+1¾
Bird &Son 2a	148	36¾	35⅝	36	
BlackHillPw 2.32	16	28¾	28½	28¾+ ¼
Block DrugA .53	100	13	12⅝	13	
BlueChipStp .24	29	7⅛	7	7⅛+ ⅛
Bluefld Supply 1	404	34	26	33⅞+7⅞
BobEvenFrm .60	30	23½	22	23 +1
Bohemia In .60b	149	14⅝	13⅛	14⅛+ ⅞
Bonanza Intl	176	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
Booth Newspap 1	72	23¼	22½	23¼+ ¾
BoozAllenH .12	41	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+ ⅛
BostonCoB 1.04	36	9¾	9½	9⅝— ⅛
Braden Inc .30	25	7⅞	7	7⅞+ ⅞
Brand Insulation	75	3	2⅝	3	
BrassCraftMf .12	30	12½	11⅞	12⅛— ⅛
Brenco Inc .60a	25	21⅛	21	21⅛— ⅛
Brennand Paige	13	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Brenner Ind .16e	22	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Brinco Ltd	3	5	5	5 — ⅛
Brinks Inc .30	27	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝— ⅛
Bristol Brass .40	9	7	6¼	6¼— ⅛
Bristol Prod	40	4⅛	4	4⅛— ⅛
BroadwyFin .12	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BrooksScanin .60	17	13½	12¾	13½+ ¾
BrowardBnc .36b	19	7½	7¼	7½+ ¼
BrownTom Inc	459	17¼	15⅝	17¼+1⅝
Browning Arms	215	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	
Brunos Inc .20	62	12⅞	11½	12⅞+1⅜
BuckbeeMear .20	126	4⅞	4¼	4¼	
BuckeyeIntl .10r	137	8½	6½	8⅛+1⅝
Burns RL Cp .20	274	15¼	15⅛	15⅛+ ⅛
Burnup&Sims	3264	6	5	5⅞+ ⅞
Butler Mfg .80	122	19½	19	19½+ ½
CFS Contl Inc	135	13¾	12⅞	13⅛— ⅝
CPT Corp	64	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
Cable Funding	9	5½	5¼	5½	
CabotJP Equit	113	4¼	3⅞	4¼+ ⅜
Cafeterias .24	26	9¼	9	9¼+ ¼
Calbiochem	110	12	10⅜	11⅞+ ⅝
CalMaine Foods	10	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
CalWatSvc 2.20	14	25¼	25	25¼	
Cal Windsor	82	7⅛	5½	7 +1½
Cambridge Mem	345	5⅞	3⅞	5¾+1⅝
CameronIrnWk 1	67	139	128	138 +9
CampTagg 1.40	112	27⅜	27	27⅜+ ⅜
Campus Casual 1	7	10½	10⅛	10⅛+ ⅛
Canandaig Wine	16	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛
CannonMill n.78a	61	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝— ⅛
CapTechInc s	14	3	2⅝	2⅝	
CarbolineCo .32	147	17⅝	16⅛	17⅝+1⅝
CardiacPacmk s	42	18¾	17½	17½—1⅛
Carpent Pap .22e	2	8½	8½	8½	
CascadeCp .30a	9	9¾	8¾	9¾+1
Cayman Corp	72	1⅛	1	1 — ⅛
CedarPoint .50	16	15	14⅛	14⅞— ⅛
Cencor Inc	83	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
CentMtgRlt .12p	27	5½	5	5 — ¼
CentTel pf 2	6	24	24	24	
CentVtPSvc 1.28	121	10¼	9⅞	10¼	
CntyTelEnt .10e	32	5	4⅞	5 + ⅛
Chambrln Mf .57	11	5	5	5	
Champ Parts .16	166	3⅞	3½	3⅞— ⅛
ChampPred .60	9	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛+ ⅜
Channel Cos .10e	96	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞+ ⅜
CharlesRiv Brde	7	22	22	22	
Charming Shop	241	11⅝	9¼	11⅝+2½
Chart House .96	320	35	30¾	35 +4¾
ChathamMfg .72	14	8½	8¼	8¼	
ChattmDrug .24a	67	6	5¾	6 + ¼
Chef Pierre	17	9½	9	9½+ ½
ChemedCorp .58	186	15¼	14⅛	14¾	
ChemclLeam .40	87	7¾	7½	7¾+ ½
Chesapeake Inst	29	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛— ⅜
ChiBrdIron 1.20a	733	75	70	75	
ChrisInSec 6.37e	195	125	121½	124 — ½
ChurchsFChk .40	907	13	11⅜	12⅞+1½
CinnFinl .60b	52	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝— ⅞
CircleIncSh 1.39e	50	14¼	14⅛	14¼+ ⅛
CitznSoRl 70wi	2	4½	4½	4½	
CitznsUtilA s	154	26¼	26	26¼+ ½
CitznsUtilB 188	127	24½	24	24⅝— ⅛
Clark JL Mfg 1a	24	28¼	28	28	
Classifd Finl	6	1⅛	1	1 — ⅛
CleveTr Rlty	96	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
Clevepak Cp .60	57	10¼	10	10 — ¼
Clinton Oil Co	12390	2½	1⅞	2¼+ ⅜
Clow Corp .68	61	9¼	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛
Coast Catamarn	19	3	2¾	3 + ¼
Coastalind .20	16	3	3	3	
Cobe Labs	134	21	18	18¼—2¾
CoburnOptic .34e	88	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
CocaBtlgLA .74	1021	18¼	17⅜	17⅝+ ¼
CocaBtlgLA pf 2	29	35½	33½	35⅛+2¼
CocaBtlgMia .20	174	13¼	12½	13 — ⅛
CocaBtlgMA .20	59	6⅞	6½	6¾+ ¼
CocaBtlgCons .40	68	10	9½	9¾	
CocaBtlMidw .48	72	11	9½	11 +1½
Codex Corp	219	29¾	28	29¾+1⅝
Coheren Radiatn	273	10	9¼	9¾+ ¼
ColemanAm Cos	67	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+ ⅛
Columbia Corp	16	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
Com Share Inc	35	4	3⅞	4 + ⅛
CombanksCp .40		11½	11¼	11¼— ¼
Combined Prop	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
ComClrgHse .29e	167	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛— ⅛
Coml Shear .60a	12	22	21	22 +1
ComwIt NG 1.62	15	15½	15¼	15½+ ¼
ComwItNat Rlty	7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
ComwItTelPa 1.90	14	23½	23	23½+ ¼
Commun Ind .23	29	13½	13⅛	13¼	
Commun Prop	196	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
Compuscan Inc	121	7⅞	5⅞	7⅛+1½
Comput Automat	358	6⅛	6	6⅛+ ⅛
CompuElSys .10e	151	4⅞	4	4⅞+ ⅝
Computer Mach	217	1½	1¼	1½+ ¼
Computer Usage	43	3	2¾	3 + ¼
Computrvisn Cp	250	6¼	5⅛	5⅛—1
Comtech Labs	106	6¾	6½	6¾+ ¼
Comten Inc	154	4⅛	3	4⅛+1⅛
ConcordInc .07e	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
ConnNatGas 2.80	15	25¾	25½	25¾+ ¼
ConsPapers 3	212	42¼	37	41¾+4¼
ConsolTomak Ld	10	11½	11	11½	
ConsumDistr .12		4¼	3½	4 — ¼
ContConvvEq .14	147	10⅛	8¼	10¼+2
ContlHairProd s	131	12¼	11¼	12¼+1
ContlWest Ind	9	4½	4⅛	4⅛— ⅜
ConwedCorp .53e	21	7¼	7	7¼+ ¼
CoquinaOil s	36	15½	14¾	15	
Corco Inc .56a	16	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Cordis Corp	234	45	42	44 — ½
Cornelius Co .78e	31	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛
CornwalEquit .40	71	4	3⅝	3⅞+ ⅛
Cotton Petrol	75	6⅞	6½	6½	
Cousins Prop	137	3⅛	3	3	
CraddTerry .40	104	5⅜	4	5⅜+1⅜
CrawfordCo .1	3	19	19	19¼— ⅛
Cross Co	74	12	11½	12 + ¼
CrownAmer .18	12	2¼	2¼	2¼	
CrumpEH .20	479	5⅝	4⅝	5 + ⅜
CullumCos .32	28	7¼	7	7¼— ⅛
Curtice Burns A	48	12¼	11¾	12¼+ ½
CurtisNoll .60	172	14¼	13	14 +1½
Dairy Queen Str	22	4½	4	4 — ¼
Daniel Ind .60	411	23½	23¼	23¼	
Danly Mach .50	2	5½	5½	5½	
Danners Inc	31	3¾	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
DartDrug .13	180	9	7⅞	9 + ⅞
Data 100 Corp	1477	15¼	14⅛	14⅝+ ⅛
Datapoint Corp	508	18¾	16⅜	18 +1½
Datascope Corp	41	19½	19	19¼— ½
DaytnMall 1.20a	18	21	21	21	
Debron Corp .80	10	10¼	10	10¼+ ¼
DecisnData Com	365	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞+ ⅛
DEKALB Ag .20	972	43¼	40	41½— ½
Delmi Intl Oil	85	3	2⅜	2⅞+ ⅜
DelMonteProp .44	13	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞+ ⅛
DelaValPity 1.32		8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
DeLuxeCheck .56	1342	37	32½	35¾+3¼
DensonMin 1.40	29	46½	45	46⅛+1⅛
Deniatlov .07e	24	5	5	5	
Denv RI Esl .66a	34	7⅛	7	7⅛	
DetrexChem .75e	58	11⅜	9⅞	11⅛+1⅛
DetInrBridge 2a	32	28½	28	28½+ ½
Devcon Intl	26	4	4	4	
Diagnostic Data	298	10½	9	9½—1
DiamonCcal .40a	494	11⅞	9⅝	10⅜+1
DiamCrysSlt .60	44	10¼	9⅞	10 — ¼
Diamondhd Cp	20	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
DiamSh pfE1.15	215	34	30¼	33¾+2⅝

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DigitalComp Con	30	2½	2	2½+ ½
DiscounNY 5.90a	57	42	37½	42 +5
Distribuco Inc s	17	6	5¾	5¾— ⅛
DboltCrucible 1a	19	15¾	15	15¾+ ½
Docutel Corp	838	8⅞	6¼	8⅝+1⅞
DeeSpun .15e	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
DollarGenl .16e	105	5½	5¼	5¼— ⅛
Domain Ind .50e	58	6	4⅞	5⅞+1
DonaldsonInc .66	58	15	14¼	14¼— ¾
DenovanCos .28	7	5⅞	5½	5½— ⅛
Dorchester Gas	7397	18¼	16	18⅛+2⅞
DoughtryBr .20e	14	7¼	6⅞	7¼+ ⅜
Dow Jones 7	95	29½	28¾	29½+ ½
Downe Commun	277	3	2¼	2⅝— ⅜
DownenZier Knit		2¼	2¼	2¼	
DoyleDaneBa .96	134	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
DuckwallStr .16	4	6⅞	6½	6⅞+ ⅜
Ducomon Inc 1a	26	11½	11⅜	11½+ ⅛
Dunkin Donuts	181	4⅝	4	4⅝+ ⅝
Duriron Co .88	113	17½	16	17¼+1½
DurrFillMed .14	130	6⅝	5⅛	6⅝+1½
Dynatech Corp	42	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛— ¼
EDS Nuclear .30	61	14½	13½	13⅞+ ¼
ESL Inc	15	13½	12	13½+1½
Early Calif Ind	128	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
Earth Sciences	160	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝— ½
Eastmet Cp 1.20	404	17⅜	16	17⅛+1¼
EconomicLab .40	3417	38	27⅛	29⅝— ⅛
ElPasoElec .92	187	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+ ⅛
ElbaSystem .25e	34	6⅞	6½	6½— ⅛
Electro Nucleon	141	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝+ ⅝
ElectProtAm .10	15	8	8	8	
Electron Arrays	313	4⅞	3⅞	4⅜— ⅛
Elkins Sinn	38	3	2⅝	2⅞— ⅛
Elscint Ltd	21	3⅜	3	3 — ⅛
Emersons Ltd	148	6⅝	5⅜	6⅝+ ⅝
EnergyConv Dev	269	4¼	3¼	4⅛	
Envirodyne	159	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞— ⅜
Environ Resrch	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
EquityOil .60	263	16½	15¼	16⅛+ ⅞
Ethan Allen .55	181	17	15½	17 +1½
Evans Inc .30e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
ExchgeBncp .44	2	9½	9½	9½	
Exchange OilGs	341	9⅞	9½	9⅝— ⅛
Executive Ind	317	5⅝	4⅞	5¼+ ¼
Extracorpl Med	247	15¼	14	14½	
B Truck Ln .12	6	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+ ⅛
abri Tek Inc	122	1⅝	1¼	1¼— ¼
airLanes .10	121	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
aiconbrdg Min	20	36	32	36 +3½
amilian Corp s	56	3¼	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
arinon Elec	57	10¾	10¼	10½— ¼
FarmerBros .40	42	13½	13¼	13¼— ¼
edRltyInv .98e	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
ed ScrewW 1.20	26	17½	16½	17½+1
ederatdCap .60	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
edincPvl .90e	96	7½	7¼	7¼+ ⅛
ingerhut Corp	277	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
innigan Corp	177	17	16	16 — ½
stBostCp 1.25e	325	22	20	20 + ¼
stCap Cp 1.48	1	25½	25	25 — ½
stCommerce 1	56	13½	13	13 — ½
stComRlt 2.18e	88	6⅞	5	6⅞— ⅛
stContRE 1.36e	55	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	
FstFarwest Cp	270	7	7	7	
FstMamRlt 1.89e	18	3½	3¼	3½	
st Natl Charter	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	
st RRBk Ga .40	16	6⅞	6¼	6¼— ¼
chbg GE 1.38	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Flexsteel Ind .28	33	6½	6⅛	6½— ⅛
Flickiger .70	9	16½	16½	16½	
FloridaCyp Gard	192	3½	2⅞	3⅛+ ⅜
FloridGHR 1.36c	28	9⅝	9½	9⅝+ ⅛
FloridMngM .12e	92	7½	6⅝	6⅞— ¼
Floyd Enl .20	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝+ ⅛
FoodTownStr .16	12	27¾	27½	27¾	
Foodways Nal	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
ForestOil .12e	1509	10⅝	9½	10⅝+1⅛
FotomatCp .03e	460	9	8⅛	8½	
FranklinCp .10e	12	3	3	3	
FranklinElec .78	116	9⅞	9	9 — ⅝
FraserMfg 1.11e	38	9	8¾	8¾— ¼
FredrkHerr .31e	33	4	4	4	
FredHllywd .20r	1	5½	5½	5½	
FriendlceCr .06	561	24⅝	23	24⅝+1½
Friona Ind	58	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
FrostieEntrp .76	24	3½	3⅛	3½+ ⅛
FrozenFdExp .32	62	9⅝	9½	9⅝— ⅛
FullerHB .40	140	12⅞	10½	12⅞+1⅞
FultonNal .60	11	10¾	10¾	10¾	
FurrsCafe .28	81	8½	7⅞	8½+ ⅜
Gates Learjet	118	6	5⅛	5⅝— ⅛
GatewayTran .60	17	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
GelcoFeld Cp .18	1402	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜+ ⅛
Gelman Inst	58	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+ ⅛
Gen Automation	620	9⅝	7⅞	9⅝+ ⅞
GenAutoPts .60	137	22	21	22 +1
Gen Binding	100	15⅝	14½	14¾—1
General Care	45	5	4⅝	5 — ⅛
Gen Energy .40e	1007	17¼	14⅞	17¼+1¾
GenFinlSys .12b	58	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+ ⅜
Gen Health Svc	46	2½	2¼	2¼— ⅛
GenShelPd .80b	7	10	10	10	
GenTelCal pf 1	4	9½	9½	9½	
GenTCal 56pf.90	5	8½	8½	8½	
Genova Inc	8	5⅝	5	5⅛+ ⅛
GilbertAssoc .60	457	19	15	19 +4
Gilford Inst .13	102	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛+ ⅜
GoldenSlat Fds	8	21	20½	20½— ⅛
GouldsPump 1.20	42	39½	38½	39½+ ½
GovEmpFin .16e	22	10½	10½	10½— ⅛
GracoInc .05	121	6¼	6	6¼+ ¼
Graham Magnet	81	7¼	7¼	7¼+ ⅛
GraphicCont .40a	103	16½	14¼	14⅞—1½
Graph Scanning	89	5½	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
GravesTrkLn .28	38	8¼	7⅞	7⅞— ⅛
Gray Tool .16	398	18⅞	17½	18⅞+1⅞
GreatAmCp .50b	2	10½	10½	10½	
GtMidwest Cp	7	6½	6½	6½	
GreenMt Pw .30e	111	7⅝	6¾	7 + ⅛
GreggsFood Pu	48	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+ ⅛
GreyAdvrtg .60	50	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
GuardianPK .25a	47	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+ ⅜
GulfEnergDev s	101	9⅝	8	9⅛+1½
Gulf Interst .10e	49	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛+ ½
HNC Mtg Rlty	31	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
HON Ind .28a	30	11¾	11¼	11¼	
Hach Chem .10e	319	8¾	8	8 — ⅜
Hahn EW .20	174	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞+ ⅜
Hamberg Hamler	10	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞— ⅛
HamilBro Exp	37	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+ ⅛
HamilBroExp un	5	6½	6⅛	6⅛+ ⅛
HamiltonBro Pet	170	13½	11¾	13¼+1½
Hamilton InvTr	40	2¾	2½	2½— ⅛
HandyDan Home	33	4⅝	4¼	4½	
HannafrdBro .68	7	10	9⅞	10 + ⅛
Harper&Row .44	151	8	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
HavatamCig .40b	332	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+ ⅛
Health Tecna	46	8⅛	7½	8⅛+1
Hechinger Co	27	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛
HenredFurn .40a	61	18⅛	18	18⅛+ ⅛
Hexagon Labs	1	6	6	6	
HexcalCorp .56	134	15⅝	14⅜	14¾— ⅛
HickoryFarm .20	90	8¼	7¾	8¼+ ¼
Hickory Furnitr	224	5¼	4⅞	5	
Higbee Co 1.40	17	13¼	13	13¼+ ¼
HinesLumber 2	5	26¼	26	26¼+ ¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
HollywdPark 1	25	14¾	14¼	14½— ¼
HomewodCp .04e	6	6	6	6	
HookDrugs .80e	110	15¼	14¾	15¼+ ½
HooverCo .68	536	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
HorizResrch .01e	8	4⅝	3¾	4	
Howell Corp	75	20¾	20	20 — ½
HublngerCo 1.40	168	28½	25½	28½+2½
HudsnPPap .75e	57	17	18½	19 + ½
Hughes Supply	177	10⅝	9½	10¼+ ¾
Hunt Mfg .32	59	11¾	10¾	11 — ¼
Hyatt Corp	1701	6½	5⅝	5⅝	
Hyatt Intl	25	5	4⅝	4⅝— ¼
HydraulicCo 1.44	22	14¼	13½	14	
Hydrom Fitt .10h	54	4½	4⅛	4½+ ⅛
HysterCo .68a	698	14¾	13¼	14⅞+1⅛
IDS RltyTr wi	13		¼	⅛	
IMS Intl	292	9¼	8	8 —1¼
IVAC Cp .10e	349	13⅞	12½	12½—1
Identicon Corp	40	4⅛	3¾	3¾— ⅛
Immuno Scienc	49	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
Imodcoinc s	101	11½	10	11⅛+1
IndepSq Sec 1.48	51	15⅝	14½	15⅝+1⅛
IndianHead 1.12	8	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
Ind Mtg Rlty	41	6¾	6	6¾+ ¾
Indpls Wat 1.70	29	20⅞	20	20 — ⅞
Indusl Fuels s	335	24	20	23¾+3¾
IndustNuclnc .06	315	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
Inforex Inc	608	4⅝	3¼	4¼+1
Informatn Int	60	10¾	10½	10½— ¼
Inform Magnet	20	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
Instrument Lab	221	7¼	6⅝	6⅝—1⅛
Intel Corp	1701	65¼	60⅝	65 + ⅛
Intercon Energ	411	13½	9⅞	13¼+3¼
Intercrf Ind .20	95	7¼	6⅞	7 + ⅛
Intrmtn Gs 1.28a	45	10½	10½	10½	
Int Alumin .20	6	6¼	5½	6¼+ ¾
IntBnkWash .25	9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+ ⅛
IntBkWashA .25	15	3¾	3⅜	3⅝+ ⅛
Int Basic Econ	34	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
Interplastics .20e	3	7½	7½	7½	
InterprovPipe 1	22	12½	12¼	12½+ ¼
Intersil Inc	194	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜— ⅛
Invent Inc	47	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛
IowaSouUt 192	35	23	22½	22⅞	
JBsBigBoy .06e	22	2	1⅞	2	
JMB Rlty Tr un	30	10	10	10	
JacobsonStrs .20	5	5	5	5	
JamesRiver .07e	15	11¼	11	11¼+ ¼
Jamesbury .60	383	21¾	19½	21¼+1¾
JasonEmpire .32	88	5⅞	3⅞	5 +1¼
Jensen Curtis	21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Jerrico Inc	833	44½	34¼	43¾+7¼
JohnsonEF .70	320	34½	33	33 — ½
Jones RB .36e	4	4¼	3¾	4¼+ ½
JoslynMfg 1.12a	98	17¼	16¾	17¼+ ½
Justinind .40	45	9	8⅞	8⅞— ⅛
KMS Indust	776	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
KRM Petroleum	81	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
KV Pharm .20	46	6⅞	6¼	6⅞+ ⅝
Kaiser Steel 1.50	3330	36¼	31⅜	36¾+2⅞
Kaiser Stl pfl.46	19	19¾	19½	19⅝+ ⅛
Kalvar Corp	72	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
KamanCpA .80	44	16½	16⅛	16⅜— ⅛
Kaman Cp pf 1	10	18	17½	17¾— ¼
Kampgrnds Am	229	6	5⅝	5⅞+ ⅜
KarPred .15e	143	18	16½	18 +1½
KearnTreck .15e	547	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
KearneyNatl .48	34	6	5½	5⅝+ ⅛
KeithClark .50e	38	10½	10½	10½	
KellySvcs .70	257	13¼	11½	13¼+1½
Kenai Drilling	397	5½	5	5⅛+ ⅛
KerrAddis A .40a	18	14⅛	11⅝	11⅞— ⅛
Keuffel Esser .48	47	14¼	12¼	14¼+1¼
Kevdala Corp	125	2¾	2½	2½— ⅛
Keyes Fibre 1	110	13⅝	13	13½— ⅛
Keystne Center		1½	1½	1½	
Keystoneintl .36a	95	19¾	18½	19 — ¼
KeystoneOTC Fd	148	6	4⅞	6 +1⅛
Knape&Vogt .80	18	12	11¾	12 + ¼
Knudsen Cp .60	101	7¾	6½	6⅝— ⅛
Koger Propert	92	9¼	8¾	9 — ⅛
Kors Corp	33	6⅝	6	6⅛+ ⅛
Kratos	110	7¼	6¾	7¼+ ½
KruegerWA .56	16	7	7	7	
KuhlmanCp .50a	190	5¾	5¼	5¾+ ⅜
Kulicke&Soffe	43	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
LMF Corp .20	34	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
LTV Cp 78wt	289	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
LaZ BoyChr .40	36	8⅞	8	8⅞+ ⅝
LacledeStl 3	67	30	29	29 —1
LakeSupPow .92	24	9	8¾	8¾— ⅛
LancastCo.on .36	68	6	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
Laceinc .60	312	25¾	24½	24½—1¼
LanoCo .40	119	19½	18⅛	19⅛+1⅛
LawrysFds .20	19	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
LawsonProd .12	284	23½	22	22½+ ½
LawterChem .34	306	12¾	12½	12¾+ ¼
Lazare Kaplan	28	4½	4⅜	4⅜— ⅛
Leadville Corp	53	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
Lear Petrol Cp	70	5	4⅛	4⅞+ ⅝
Leeway Mot .32a	44	10	10	10	
LeggPlatt .32	279	6¾	6⅛	6¼+ ⅛
LevingsShip .45e	66	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞+ ½
Lexitron Corp	60	5	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
Liberty Homes	104	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
LilChamp Food	38	5¾	5⅜	5¾+ ⅜
LimitedStrs .08	105	16	13	15⅞+2⅞
Lin Broadcastg	590	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
LincnTelTel 1.60	15	23	23	23	
LindbergCp .50	82	10¾	9⅞	10⅛— ¼
LiquidTransp .30	2	5	5	5	
Little AD .20	7	7	7	7	
Loctite Cp .09	995	14½	10¼	14⅛+4⅛
Logicon Inc	23	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
LoneStarBr .80a	20	9	8⅞	9	
LongvwFib 6.80	4	117	116	117	
LoomisCo .70r	24	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
LaLdOffExp B	600	4⅝	4	4⅝+ ⅝
LouisvGE pfl.25	8	14	13¾	14	
LouisvGE pf	21	21¾	21	21 — ¾
LowesCos .14	899	43	40	41½—1¾
Lynden Transprt	120	14½	13⅝	14½+1
LyonMetal .80a	1	11½	11½	11½	
M&T Mtg 1.04e	15	7⅞	7⅝	7½	
MCI Communcat	533	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+ ⅛
MFY Ind .16	79	4⅞	4½	4⅞+ ⅛
MGF Oil Corp	42	3⅝	3	3⅛+ ⅛
MSI Data Corp	359	8½	6	8⅝+2⅝
MTS Systems .10	43	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
MacDermid .52	520	7	5¾	7 +1⅛
Mack Strs .16e	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
MacMillBloe .60	5	22¼	22	22¼+ ¼
Macrodata Cp	16	8	7¼	7¼— ⅛
MadisnGsEl 1.20	83	11	10⅞	11 + ⅛
Magma Energy	13	7¼	7	7¼+ ⅛
Magma Pow Co	549	4¾	4¼	4¾+ ⅛
Magneticint .02b	47	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜+ ⅛
MajorRlty .05e	132	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+ ⅛
Mallinckrd In .40	204	53	47¾	52⅛+4⅜
Managemt Assis	2454	⅝	½	⅝	
Manitowoc 1a	44	16	15⅛	15⅛— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ManningGas Oil	110	6½	6	6½+ ½
Marcus Corp	39	7	6½	7 + ¼
Marine Colloids	25	10½	10¼	10½	
Marion Corp	487	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
MaritimeFr Car	263	6⅞	5½	6⅞+ ¾
MarkProd .25e	45	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛
MarkTwnBnc .60	4	15¾	15½	15¾+ ¼
MarketFacts .40	1	8¼	7⅞	7⅞— ⅜
MarthaWhite .60	9	12⅜	12¼	12⅜— ⅛
MaryKay .16	525	21¾	20	21½+1¾
MaulLdPine .32	42	9½	8⅞	8⅞— ⅛
May Petrol	205	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜— ⅛
McCormick .40a	215	37¼	36¼	36¾— ⅛
McDowlEnt .10e	95	9½	9	9 — ½
McMoran Expl	255	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+ ⅛
McQuay Piox .78	16	9⅞	9¾	9¾— ⅛
Measurex Corp	377	19¾	18¾	19⅛	
Medcom Inc	119	2½	2⅛	2½+ ¼
Medtronic	697	38½	36	37¾+1¾
MerchantsInc .80	20	12¾	12¼	12¾+ ½
MerchntsNtl .15h	28	18¾	16½	18¾+1¾
Meridian Inv	11	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜+ ⅛
Mervyns	376	40½	36	37⅞— ½
Melex Corp	20	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
Metpath Inc	322	12½	11⅛	12⅛+ ⅝
MeyerFred .30a	131	17½	17¼	17½+ ¼
Microdata Cp	310	4⅛	3⅝	4 + ⅜
Microform Data	331	5	4¼	5 + ⅝
Microwave Semi	49	3	2¾	2⅞— ⅛
MidCentral Prop	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
MidTexCom .28	49	12½	11¼	12½+1¼
MidlandCap 1e	36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+ ⅛
MidwestDist A	130	3	2⅞	3	
MidwnFidlty .44	13	9¼	9	9 — ¼
MidwGasTr 1.20	78	13¾	13¾	13¾	
MillerRlty 1.22e	80	6½	6¼	6½+ ¼
Miller Herm .24	30	6¼	6	6	
Millipore Cp .16	93	55	53½	55 +1
MilwProSol .23e	1	3	3	3	
[illegible] .68	14	44	41	44 +2
Miner Ind	40	3	2⅞	3	
Mineral Enginrg	164	5¾	4⅝	5 + ⅛
MinnstaFab .10e	695	7¼	6⅝	7¼+ ⅜
Minnesot Gs 1.60	98	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛+ ⅜
MiracleRec Eqp	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	
MissValGas 1.12	11	12¾	12½	12½	
MrsSmithsP .18	85	10½	8¼	10¼+1¾
Mobile GsSv 1.24	12	12½	12	12½+ ½
Modern Merch	436	8⅞	7¼	8⅞+1⅛
ModularCom Sys	987	14½	13⅛	14 — ½
Moduline Intlnc	47	4⅝	4½	4½— ¼
MogulCorp .32	126	18½	17¼	17¾— ½
Molex Inc	43	26½	26	26½+ ½
Monfort Colo	97	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Monmt J Clb .50	2	12½	12½	12½	
Moore Corp 1.20	2048	48½	47	48 — ⅛
MooreProd .40	11	7¼	7	7	
Moore Sam .16	78	17¾	17¼	17½— ¼
Moran Bros	21	3¾	3⅛	3⅜+ ⅛
Morrisonlnc .60r	255	23¾	23	23½+ ½
Miginv Wash	70	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
Mostek Corp	2729	14⅝	12⅝	13⅞— ⅞
Mollonind .03e	54	14⅞	14¼	14⅝— ¼
MorClubAm .14	103	5	3⅞	4⅞+1⅛
MuellerPaul .60b	1	7½	7½	7½	
Multimedia .32	78	13½	13	13½+ ½
MurphyMotF .20	11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
MurrayMfg 1.07e	12	4½	4½	4½	
Myersind .10	53	4⅝	4¼	4½+ ¼
Nylan Labs	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
NBT Corp 1	3	14½	14	14½+ ½
NEI Corp	22	1⅝	1	1½+ ⅛
NRG Inc	107	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
NUS Corp A	13	10½	10½	10½	
NaChursInt .05h	132	8½	8¼	8⅜— ⅛
Narrag Cap .20e	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
NatByProd 1.20	60	12½	12	12½	
NatConven Str	35	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
Nat CSS	360	10½	8¼	10¼+1¼
NatData Comm	101	3⅞	2⅞	3⅝+ ⅝
Nat Data Corp	1099	6½	5	6 +1
NatGasOil .50b	7	9	8¾	9 + ⅛
NatLiberty .10e	69	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	
NatMedical Care	1229	15¼	14⅛	15¼+1⅛
NatMineSvc .60	571	38½	28	36⅛+8⅛
NatMobileConc	6	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛
Nat Patents	937	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	
Nat SecResn .60e	76	4⅞	4	4⅞+ ⅜
NatTelephne s	49	14¾	14¼	14½	
NatUtilin 1	26	9½	9½	9½	
NatValveMfg .80	15	14½	14½	14½	
Nationw RE .79e	55	3½	3⅛	3½	
NeedhmHarp .56	212	5¼	4⅞	5¼+ ⅜
Neutrogena Co	26	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
NewAmFnd .44e	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
NewBruns Scien	33	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
NewHavWat 3.05	9	33	32	32½+1½
NJ NatGas 1.32	51	12¾	12½	12½	
NewallCos .50	64	6	5⅝	5⅝— ¼
Nicoletinsl .20e	85	10¾	10	10¼+ ¼
Nielsen A .36	630	20	17⅝	18⅞—1½
Nielsen B .36	436	20¼	17¾	18⅞—1⅜
Nobility Homes	3	4	3¾	4 + ⅛
NobleAffil .10e	169	19	18	19 +1
NolandCo .64	72	16¼	14½	15¼—1
NorandsMinA 2	15	34½	34	34 — ½
Nord Resrcs	43	8½	7½	8½+ ¾
Nordstrm Inc .40	67	24½	23¼	23½—1
NorCaroNG .92	125	9¼	9	9⅛+ ⅛
NorEurpOil .60a	120	30	26½	29 — ½
Noreast Pet .20r	29	7⅛	7	7 — ⅛
NorStaBanca 1	51	10	9⅝	9⅞+ ⅛
Northrp Kng .08	2170	24¾	22½	24¼+1¾
NwstNatGas .76	121	7	6¾	6¾— ⅛
NwstnFinCp .30	117	7⅛	7	7 — ⅛
NwstFinInv .67e	49	3⅛	2¾	3⅛+ ⅜
NwstPubSvc 1.70	26	17¼	17	17	
Noxell Cf .56	246	16⅞	15¼	16 — ⅜
Nuclear Dynam	709	12⅝	10½	12⅝+ ⅞
NuclearSvcs .20e	46	5	4½	5 + ½
OceanDrExp .20	453	39	38	38⅞— ⅛
Ocean Explor	165	10½	10	10½	
Ocean Oil&Gas	43	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
Offsh ogListic	494	12⅝	11½	12½+1¼
OgilvyMather 1	83	20½	19¾	19⅞— ⅜
OhioFerrAl .80b	107	15⅞	14½	14½— ⅛
Oil Shale Corp	1229	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+ ⅛
OldStone Mtg	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	
OlympiaBrw .80	101	15	14	14½+ ¾
Omaha Natl 1.50	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
OmniSpectra .15	13	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+ ¼
Optical Coats Lb	79	8	7½	8 — ¼
Orbanco Inc	135	9	7¾	9 +1½
OreFreezDry s	63	3⅞	2⅞	3⅝+ ⅞
Ormont Drg Ch	265	6⅛	5⅞	6 + ⅛
Oshmars SportG	137	12½	10⅞	12⅛+1½
OrlerTailPw 1.56	95	18¾	17⅞	18½+ ⅜
Overmyer Cp .25	2	4	4	4	
OwensMinor .32	8	11	11	11	
OxfrdPendflx .60	2	12	11¾	11¾— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
PVO Intl .60r	36	8⅞	8	8⅞+ ⅛
PabstBrew 1	1820	30⅞	28	30⅞+1½
Paccarlnc .80e	429	20½	18¾	20⅛+1⅛
PacCoast Hold	25	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
PacFarEast Lin	10	6⅝	6¼	6¼— ⅛
PacGamRob 1.26	121	25¼	24	24½+ ½
Pac Lumber 2.80	260	56	53½	55½+2
PacUnitSvc .30	14	24	22	24 +2
PacWestn Ind	244	2¼	2	2¼+1⅛
Page Airways	3	5⅝	5½	5½— ⅛
Pak Well Cp .32	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
PakoCorp .32e	16	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Pamex Fds Inc	45	3⅝	3½	3½— ⅛
Pandick Press	30	4⅝	4½	4½— ⅛
ParkOhiolnd .50	13	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+ ⅛
Parker Drilling	1974	22½	19⅞	21¾+2¼
Paul Revere 1.31e	79	13	12¾	13 + ¼
Pauley Petrolm	309	3⅞	3½	3¾+ ⅛
PayLessDrug .40	174	13	11¾	12 —1
Pay N Pak .44b	303	16⅞	14⅝	16⅝+1⅝
PayN Save .30	370	20¼	18¾	19 —1¼
PaylessCash .20	159	20	18¼	18⅞—1¼
PeachtreeDr .09r	26	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
PeaveyCo 1	61	15¾	15½	15⅝+ ⅛
PeerlessMfg .40	97	11	10¼	11 + ¾
Penn Corp	88	5¾	5	5⅝+ ⅝
PennVa 1.80a	163	111	94	109 +15
PennEntero 1.40	123	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+ ⅛
Pennz La Tx B	1802	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞+ ⅛
PennzOffshGs B	11785	9	7¾	9 +1¼
Penril Corp .01e	35	2⅛	2	2 — ⅛
Pentairind s	181	5⅞	4⅞	5⅝+1
Pepsi CBWsh .40	59	5	4⅞	5 + ⅛
PerryDrug Strs	23	4	3½	4 + ½
PetersonH&H .34	159	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
Petrolite 1.10	161	71	70½	70½— ½
PettiboneCp .60b	54	20½	19¾	19¾— ½
PhysioContrl Cp	18	12½	12	12½	
PiedmtAvia .30e	49	4⅝	4⅜	4½+ ⅛
Pinkertons 1.25	612	41¼	40	40 — ¼
PioneerFood .10	33	7½	7	7¼— ¼
Pioneer HiBred	621	28¾	27⅝	28⅝— ⅛
PioneerSidEl .20	91	8	6	7⅞+1¼
Pioneer Wstn	118	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
Pizza Inn	549	10⅝	9⅛	10⅝+1⅛
Planet Oil Min	237	3¾	3⅛	3⅜+ ⅛
Polymer Mat .20	128	14⅜	13¾	13⅞— ⅛
Popell Bros .40	69	4⅛	3⅝	4 + ⅜
PoslCorp .56	5	6	6	6	
Potl Ind .60	571	32⅛	29½	31⅛+1
Powers Reg .70	31	8¼	8	8 — ¼
PrecMetalH .63e	545	9⅝	8¾	9⅛+ ⅛
Precisn Castpart	10	8⅞	7¾	8¾+1
PrestoProd .32	125	15¼	13¼	15⅝+2½
PrestonTruck .32	24	24½	24¼	24¼— ¼
Preway Inc .44	3	5½	5½	5½	
Prime Inc	156	5¾	3⅝	5¾+2
PrincetonCh Res	46	6	6	6	
Progressive Cp s	95	6⅝	6	6⅝+ ½
PropriTrAm .15p	29	2	2	2	
PubSvcNCar .96	33	9½	9⅞	9⅞+ ⅛
Pulaski Furnitur	72	9¼	8½	9 + ½
Puritan Bennett	232	36¾	37½	38¼+1⅛
Pulmn Duo Cap	177	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
PutDuoInc 1.20	6	14½	14	14 — ¼
QuakerChem .80	141	24½	23	23¾+1
QualityInns Int	129	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞— ¼
QueenCasul .44b	219	12¾	9⅞	12 + ½
RLI Corp	7	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜— ⅛
RPM Inc .16	153	13¼	10¾	13¼+2½
Radiation Dyn	39	3½	2¾	3 — ½
Regen Precison	45	3½	3	3½+ ½
Rainbow Resrcs	161	6¾	6⅛	6⅝+ ⅛
Rainier Cos .07e	20	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Rapidata Inc	254	3	2½	3	
Rapoca Energy	550	9	8⅝	8⅞+ ⅛
Rainer Corp .30	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
RaymondCp .30b	26	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Real Est Data	17	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
RealtyMtgl 1.22e	142	7½	7⅛	7⅜+ ⅛
Recognition Eq	342	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝— ⅛
Redactron Corp	59	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝+ ⅛
Redken Labs	139	19½	19⅛	19⅛— ⅛
RegencyElec .40	1404	19	17⅝	18⅝— ⅜
RelianceUniv .60	28	7½	7¼	7¼— ¼
Research Fuels	29	1½	1⅜	1½	
ReserveOil Min	101	23	20¾	23 +2
Reuter Inc	81	3¼	2⅛	3¼+1
Revell Inc .40b	14	6½	6¼	6¼— ¼
Rex Plastics .20e	23	7¼	7	7 — ¼
Rexco Ind .40	10	4¾	4⅝	4¾+ ⅛
Reyn&Reyn .32	284	24	22	23 +1
RichsInc 1.16	45	19½	18	18⅛— ⅛
Riekes&Son .32	31	11¼	11¼	11¼	
RingarnoPd .04e	411	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝— ⅛
RiyalMfg 1.40	786	37½	34¼	35 —2
RoadwayExp .30	920	46¼	44½	45	
Roberts John	7	3½	3⅛	3½+ ⅛
RobrtsnDisSy .40	45	10¾	10½	10½— ¼
Rocket Resrch	86	3¾	3	3¾+ ⅝
Rodac Corp	261	3⅞	2⅝	3⅞+ ⅝
Rollins Burd .52a	182	20½	19¾	20	
Rosemount .10e	43	15¼	14⅛	15¼+1
Rospatch Cp .36b	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Rotron Inc .25	26	11¼	10½	11¼+ ½
Rouse Co	420	3¼	3	3 — ¼
RoweFurn .08	52	6	4⅝	6 +1¼
Royster Co .15e	1195	9¼	8⅝	9 — ⅛
RuckerPhar .25e	4	10¼	10	10	
RussellStover .56	261	13¾	13½	13⅝+ ¼
RykoffSE .40	154	25¼	23½	24½+1
Ryland Grp .04e	603	8⅝	7⅝	8⅜+ ⅝
S&S Corp .04a	374	23	14¾	21¼+6
SG Metals A		4	3¾	4	
Sandgate Corp	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
SantaAnita .75p	72	6	5⅞	6 + ⅛
Saslow DL Co	175	9⅞	9½	9⅝+ ⅛
SavannaFd 2.24a	36	17½	17	17½+ ½
Scherer RP .18	425	12¼	11	12¼+ ¾
Scholl Inc .52	293	16	12¾	14¼+1½
Schulman .20e	144	7¾	7⅛	7¾+ ½
Scope Inc	103	8	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
ScottiComhl Cp	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾+ ⅛
Scottish Inns Am	170	1⅛	⅞	1⅛+ ⅛
Scotts Liq Gold	33	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
Sea Pines	55	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Sea World	944	12½	10	12⅛+1¾
Sealed Air	644	11	9	10⅞+1⅞
SeawayFood .40	180	8½	8	8½+ ½
Seeburg Ind .60b	22	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛+ ⅛
Seiscom Delta	172	3¼	3	3	
Sensormatic	141	3	2¾	2⅞— ⅛
Sentry Mfg	18	7½	7¼	7½+ ⅛
Serv Merchand s	175	9	8⅝	9 + ½
Servicemster .60	198	25½	24	24½—1¼
SevenUpCo .72	1055	36¼	33½	35	
ShakleeCp .40	115	6	5¾	6	
She'dahl Co	64	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
ShellCanLtd .80	53	16¼	15¼	16¼+1
ShippersDisp .36	41	8½	8¼	8½+ ¼
ShoneyBigB .20	135	13½	12¾	12⅞— ⅛
Shop&Go .10r	18	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Shorewood Corp	56	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Sierra Rsrch	14	1⅞	1½	1⅞+ ⅛
Sigma Intl .20	449	30½	27¾	27½+2½

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Sigmaform Cp	8	14	13⅞	13⅞— ⅛
SigmorCp A .80e	112	11½	11⅛	11½+ ⅛
Signetics Cp	921	7½	7⅛	7½	
Siliconix Inc	36	3¾	3½	3½— ⅛
SilverKingMin s	232	2½	2¼	2¼— ⅛
Simpsonind 1	9	10½	10½	10½	
Skyline Oil	71	8½	7⅞	8⅛+ ⅜
SnapOnTools .54	442	35	33¼	35 + ½
SolidState Scient	218	10¼	9½	9½— ⅜
Sonics Intl	13	18½	18½	18½	
Sonoco Prod .60a	33	18¾	18	18¼— ½
Sonoma Vineyds	23	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
SorgPrinting .20	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Soundscriber Cp	450	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞+ ⅛
Source Cap .95e	137	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞+ ⅜
SourceCap pf2.40	31	22½	22½	22½— ⅛
Southn Airwy	67	3⅝	3	3⅛— ⅛
Southn Bancp 1	19	19	19	19 + ⅛
SouthCalWat 1.08	20	10⅞	10¼	10¾— ⅛
SouthConnGas 2	20	21	20¾	21 + ¼
Southnind 1a	37	13⅛	13	13 — ⅛
SouthnNatNC .72	15	17½	17½	17½	
SouthnUnion Pd	691	22⅞	18⅞	22¾+4
SouthldPap .40	6	16½	16½	16½	
Sthwst Airlines	53	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Sowst Factories	103	1⅝	1½	1½	
SowstGasCp 1	178	8	7¾	7¾— ⅛
Swstn Pet Ch .28	26	9¼	9¼	9¼	
SwstnE Svc 1.24	1	14	14	14	
Southwst Leasng	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
SouwstnDrg .80	11	11½	11½	11½	
Spacelabs Inc	21	2⅝	2½	2⅝+ ⅛
Spartan Foods	69	9½	9¼	9⅜+ ⅛
Spectra Physics	559	12¼	11¾	12 — ⅛
Spectral Dynam	57	6½	6¼	6¼— ⅛
SpeldlNewsp .44	168	17¾	17½	17½— ⅛
Sta Rite Ind .70	13	8	8	8	
Stanadyne .92a	111	15¾	14	14⅞—1¼
StdRegistr 1.20a	87	17½	17	17½+ ¼
Standun Inc	132	6¾	6½	6½— ⅛
StanleyHome .80	23	10	9½	9½	
State Exploratn	1	9½	9½	9½	
Steak&Ale .05e	558	14½	13¼	14⅛+ ¾
Steak n Shak .24	208	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝+ ½
Sterling Strs .20	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Stewart Info .70	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
StewrtSandwch s	43	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+ ⅛
StorageTech s	1785	13¾	12	13⅛+1⅞
Story Chemical	138	10⅛	7⅞	10⅛+2⅛
Stratford Texas	490	2⅝	1⅞	2⅜+ ⅛
StrawbClth 1.20b	25	24	21½	24 +2½
SturmRuger .30	13	7	6⅛	6⅞— ⅛
SueAnninc .30	31	7⅛	7	7 — ⅛
Sullair Corp	169	15¾	15	15 — ⅝
Summit Energy	171	1	⅞	⅞— ⅛
SummitProp .87e	21	3½	3½	3½	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	198	3⅞	3¼	3⅝+ ⅛
Sunstar Foods	84	3	2¾	3 + ¼
Superior El .24	47	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
Supreme Eq	106	9	8⅝	8⅝— ¼
Survival Tech	79	13½	11½	11⅞—1½
Swedlow Inc	92	5½	5	5 — ½
Sycor Inc	179	12½	9	12 +2¾
SynercorCp .40e	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
SzaboFoodSvc	10	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
TIME DC	28	5⅛	4	4⅞+ ⅞
Tab Prod .10	25	7	6¾	6¾— ⅛
Taco Bell	405	12½	10⅞	12½+1½
Tally Corp	149	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
TampaxInc 1.60a	842	41½	39¼	39½—1½
Taylor Rent .16	45	18	17½	17½— ½
Taylor Wine .60	258	17¼	17	17⅛— ⅛
Technicare Cp	1672	17¼	13	16½+1¼
TecumsPd 1.60a	55	33½	30	33⅛+3⅛
Tele Comunicat	378	4	2⅞	4 +1⅜
Telecommun Ind	49	6½	6½	6½	
Telecredit Inc	274	5⅜	3¾	4⅞+ ⅞
Telamed Corp	80	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛+ ¼
Telescience Inc	795	5	4	4	
Tennant Co .56	4	26½	26	26 — ½
Tenneco Offshre	1469	7⅝	6¾	7⅛+ ⅜
TennecoOffsh un	1	128	123	128 +5
TennNatGas .80	27	7⅛	7½	7⅛+ ⅛
Terra Resources	250	9¾	9	9⅛+ ⅛
Terrydal Rlt 1.48	6	10½	10¼	10¼— ⅛
TexFstMtg .20e	34	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
ThalhmrBro .62b	16	11	10½	10½— ½
Thermal Power	11	18	17½	17½	
Thermo Electrn	217	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝+1
Threshold Tech	187	7¼	5¾	7¼+1½
TiffanyCo .32	140	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
Tipperary Corp	451	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	
Tolley Intl Cp	99	9¼	8	8 —1
TonyLama .09e	12	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
ToroCo .50	98	13	11¼	11½—1½
Toth Aluminum	855	5	3⅞	4⅞+1⅛
Towle Mfg .76	12	7½	7¼	7¼	
Transconl Oil	135	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+ ⅛
Transocean Oil	75	11¼	10¼	11¼+ ⅞
Tremcolnc .64	10	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
Tri Chem .16	135	15¼	14½	14½— ⅝
Triangle Corp	7	1½	1⅜	1½	
Triton O&G	576	3⅝	3	3½+ ⅜
TwinDiscClu 1.30	17	24½	24	24 — ½
Tymshare Inc	1135	14⅛	12⅛	14⅛+2
Tyson Foods	43	10¼	9¾	10⅛+1
UA Col Cblvsn	178	11¾	10¼	11¼+ ⅞
UB Finl .32	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
UniCapital Co	543	3⅝	3	3¼+ ⅛
Union Planter	34	10	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
UnionSplCp 1	57	12¾	11	12⅛+1⅛
UnitArtThea .20a	90	9½	8⅞	9⅛+ ¼
Unit Cable Telev	521	4⅛	2⅞	4⅛+1⅛
UnitKenoMin 1e	90	10	8¾	9⅞+ ⅞
US Sugar 2a	27	57⅛	57	57⅛+ ⅛
US Surgical Cp	374	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞+ ⅛
US TruckLin .80	78	12	11¾	12 + ¼
UnilogCo .60	59	22½	21¾	22¼+ ¾
UnivFoods 1.10	151	15¾	15	15	
Univ Gas&Oil	10	2½	2½	2½	
Univinstrmi .12a	315	14⅞	8½	14⅞+2⅝
Universty Patent	443	9⅞	7¼	9½+2⅛
UpprPenPw 1.72	28	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+ ¼
Utils Inds Cp	7	8	8	8	
VagabndMtr Hot	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Vail Assoc	152	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞+ ⅝
Valleylab Inc	49	11⅞	11½	11⅞+ ¼
Valmont Ind	185	12⅛	11	11⅞— ⅛
VanDyk Resrch	149	14½	11¾	12⅛—2¼
VanSchaack .28	101	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
Vance Sanders	43	3¾	2⅝	3¾+ ⅝
Vaughn Jack .32	119	29½	28	29⅝+1½
Velcroind .60	203	7⅛	6⅞	7 + ⅛
VeloBind Inc	93	4¾	4⅝	4¾+ ⅛
VentronCp .4	241	27¼	21¾	25¾+4
Victoria Stations	350	15½	14¼	15 + ½
Viking Ind	525	13¾	11⅞	13¾+2¼
Vipont Chem	20	3½	3¼	3¼— ¼
Va Chemical .80	5	19	18½	18½— ½
Va Intl	29	11	10½	10½— ½
VisualGraphics s	22	4½	4¼	4¼— ⅛
Visual Science s	146	5	4½	4¾+ ⅛
Volume Shoe .34	35	4⅝	4¼	4¼+ ⅛
WD 40 Co .80	61	16½	14	14 —2½
WadswthPb .10e	23	5½	5½	5¼— ⅛
Waldbaum s	5	7	6¾	7 + ¼
Walker Color	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Walls Ind .25	74	8½	7	8½+1½
WalterJim Inv	7	4½	4½	4½	
WaterJimInv un	5	4½	4½	4½	
Wangco Inc	191	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛+ ⅜
Warner El .70	12	10⅝	10½	10⅝+ ⅛
Warner Natl Cp	24	17¼	15⅛	16⅞— ⅛
WashgtnGrp .20r	12	19½	17½	18½	
WashNatGs 1.08	81	10¼	10	10 — ⅛
Wash Scientif	141	2⅝	2	2¼+ ⅛
Water Assoc .05e	105	34	30½	32½—1½
WaucauPrepr .60	6	10½	10½	10½	
Waxman Ind .05	332	8⅛	8	8⅛+ ⅛
Weatherford Int	545	7½	6⅝	7	
Webb Co .68	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Webb Resrcs	97	6½	5⅝	6½+ ⅞
Weco Developmt	91	1⅝	1⅜	1½— ⅛
Weeden Co	145	10½	9½	10 — ⅛
WeightWatc .20a	1157	11½	9¼	11⅛+2¼
Weingartenj .20	2	4½	4½	4½	
WellingtMg 1.10a	46	8¼	8	8 — ¼
Weltech Inc	554	6½	4⅝	6¼+1½
Welsbach Corp	21	4	4	4	
WesCo .13	56	9	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
Westcoast Pet Lt	321	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+ ¼
Westn Digital	52	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
WestnGear .30	126	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝— ⅛
WstnKyGa 1.32	15	13¼	13	13	
Wstn MarEl .30e	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	
WestnMtg Inv		1½	1⅜	1½	
WestnOil Shale	67	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Westmorld Coal	3447	49	39¾	47¾	
Wetterauinc .60	127	15⅜	13⅞	15 — ⅛
White Shield	176	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
WienArAlsk .10e	107	6⅞	6	6 — ⅞
Wiley &Sons .40	81	10	10	10	
Wilamette .77b	131	19⅞	17⅞	18¼— ⅛
WilliamsW .60a	41	17	16	17 + ¼
Wilson HJ	174	14½	13	13½+ ½
Wincorp .30	30	6½	6	6 — ½
Winns Stores .55	43	17¾	17	17½+ ½
WinterJack .75	153	11½	11⅛	11½+ ⅜
WinterParkTl .32	308	6⅛	6½	6⅞+ ⅛
WisCentrtug .40a	14	12	11½	12	
WiscPowLt 1.52	143	15½	15¼	15½+ ⅛
WiscRlEst .24b	94	2½	2½	2½+ ⅛
WiserOil 3.85a	23	45½	44	44½—4
Wix Corp .29b	42	9¼	8⅞	9¼+1⅛
WolohanLum .10	33	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
WolverPent .44a	12	5¾	5½	5¾+ ¼
Woodhrd Dan .24	225	8¼	8	8¼+ ¼
WoodwdLoth 1.25	44	20¼	19½	19⅝— ⅛
Worthng Biochm	30	7½	6⅞	7 + ⅛
Werthingtn Ind	119	13½	13¼	13¼— ⅛
Wright WE .19	60	3⅝	3¼	3¼+ ⅜
WyomingNat .80	150	14	12¼	14 +2
Xomox Corp .20	181	23¾	21½	21¾— ¼
YellowFrtSvs .26	655	32	30¾	31½+ ¾
Younker Br 1.20e	9	15½	14½	15½+1
ZionsUtahBn .60	16	15½	15¼	15½	

FOREIGN

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloAmSA .35e	567	5⅞	5¾	5¾— ⅛
Bayer AG 2.30e	5	52	51	52 +1
Anglo AG 3.12e	435	53½	47¾	53⅛+2⅞
BlyvoorGM 1.29e	1103	11¾	10¼	11¼+ ¾
Botswana Rst	23	⅞	⅞	⅞— ⅛
BrokenHilP .32e	35	8⅛	8	8 — ⅛
BufelsftGld 2.24e	240	25¾	23⅝	25½+1¼
Burmah Oil .28e	2773	¾	⅝	¾+ ⅛
Canon Inc .39e	1	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞+ ⅞
Dai Ei Inc	14	9¾	9⅞	9⅞	
DeeersMin .29e	315	3⅝	3½	3½	
Dresdnr Bk 5.93e	1	103	102½	102½	
Fisons Ltd	138	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝— ⅛
FreeStaGM 4.54e	492	36⅝	33⅞	36⅝+2
FujiPhotoF .21e	407	13⅝	11⅞	13⅝+1½
GoldFieldSA .54e	111	45¼	43⅝	45	
Hitachi Ltd 1.48e	4	46½	45	45 —1
HondaMotor .52r	8	42¾	41¼	41¼—1¼
DB Bkhldg .43h	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
EM SA .38e	22	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛— ⅜
KansaiEPw 1.17r	8	24	23½	23½— ⅛
Kirin Brew .21e	4	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞+ ⅛
Kloof goldM .92e	758	14⅞	13¼	14⅝+ ½
MineralRes .57e	48	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
MitsuiCo .40r	13	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞— ⅝
NipponElec .15e		15¾	15⅛	15⅝+ ⅜
PalabaMng 1.47e	1	12½	12½	12½	
Philips Gloeipn	169	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞— ⅛
PotgietsPlat .76e	23	8⅜	7⅞	8¼+ ⅜
Pres B GM 3.30e	245	30	27⅝	29⅞+1⅞
PresSivn G 1.75e	239	22⅛	21	21⅞+1⅝
RankOrgan .11e	5287	3¾	3½	3⅝	
StHelena G 2.82e	162	43⅝	41⅜	43½+1⅝
ShiseidADR .33e	10	46	41½	45¼+3⅞
TelefDeMex .79e	165	7¼	7	7½+ ⅛
TelefonDeMex B	18	7⅛	7	7⅛+ ⅛
TokicMarF .82e	85	99	95	99 +3½
TokyoShibEl .86e	18	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+ ⅛
ToyotaMot .21r	49	23½	22¼	23 + ¼
UnionCpLtd .51e	67	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Vaal Reefs 2.74e	527	38⅝	35⅞	38¼+1⅞
Welkom GM .72e	380	5⅞	5⅝	5¾— ¼
WestDrielG 5.87e	475	63¼	59⅞	61⅞+1¼
WnDeepLvl 1.98e	529	26½	24⅞	26⅛+1⅛
Wn Holding 6.19e	314	48	45¼	46⅛—	

z—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras b—Annual rate plus stock dividend c—Liquidating dividend e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up k—Declared or paid this year accumulative issue with dividends in arrears n—New issue p—Paid this year dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cd—Called x—Ex dividend y—Ex dividend and sales in full x-dis—Ex distribution xr—Ex rights xw—Without warrants ww—With warrants wd—When distributed wi—When issued nd—Next day delivery.

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The sponsoring companies have supplied all the text for the listings and the annual reports will come directly from each company. In order for your reply to be processed, your coupon must be received no later than June 21, 1975.

ALCAN ALUMINIUM LIMITED



A major aluminium producer with headquarters in Montreal, Canada, operations in 36 countries, sales in over 100, and 64,000 employees.

Making aluminium puts Alcan into mines, chemical plants, port installations, smelters, manufacturing operations, research centres.

A survey of the company's achievements in 1974 by geographic areas and a glance at the future are offered in this annual report.

1

AMETEK



For the third consecutive year, AMETEK reported more than 20% earnings growth (an all-time record $2.21 per share in 1974) on record sales of $227 million. AMETEK raised its dividend to the equivalent of $1.00 per share in 1974, its 24th dividend increase in the last 25 years. A manufacturer of instruments, motors, process systems and other industrial equipment and materials, AMETEK has been listed on the New York Stock Exchange since 1930.

2

ANIXTER

Electrical Cable Specialists



Electrical wire and cable and CATV specialists with an international distribution network of 25 stocking locations; producers and suppliers for the electrical, telephone, communications, mining, oil, chemical, paper and pulp, shipbuilding and CATV industries.

	Six Months Ended January 31, 1975	1974
Net Sales	$84,316,000	$66,168,000
Net Income	$ 3,887,000	$ 1,386,000
Per Share	$1.26	$0.45
Avg. Shares	3,084,000	3,081,000

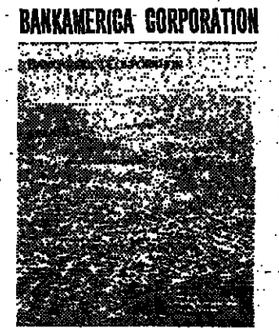
3

ASHLAND OIL, INC.

Ashland Oil, Inc., is a leading independent refiner and marketer of petroleum products with extensive production activities and operations in chemicals, road construction and coal. Record fiscal 1974 results include: Revenues: $3.45 billion + 50%; Net income: $113 million + 34%; Per share earnings: $4.45 + 34%. Dividends, paid consecutively since 1936, were $1.40 in 1974 and have been subsequently increased to $1.50.

4

BANKAMERICA CORPORATION



Holding company for Bank of America, largest nongovernment commercial bank in the world, reported new highs in total deposits, resources, loans and earnings in 1974. The bank supplies a broad range of on-the-spot international financial services to individuals and businesses around the world. Other subsidiaries include a growing group of financial service companies engaged in leasing, data processing, consumer lending, and investment services. Net income for 1974 rose 15.9% to $256,606,000, or $3.72 per share, and assets totaled $60.4 billion. Over-the-Counter and on the Stock Exchange in London.

5

BAXTER LABORATORIES, INC.

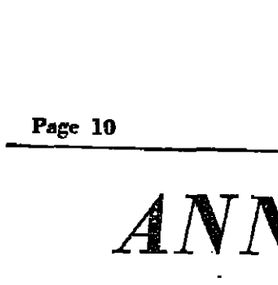


Earnings per share growth of Baxter Laboratories, Inc., a manufacturer of medical care products, has been consistent not only in consecutive annual increases over the past 20 years, but also in growth rate.
Whether examined for the past 5, 10, 15 or 20 years, earnings per share have slightly more than doubled, on the average, every four years. 1974 sales were $466 million.
Baxter common stock is listed on the New York, Midwest and Pacific Coast Stock Exchanges.

6

BEATRICE FOODS CO.

23 Consecutive Years of Growth.



Record sales, net earnings and earnings per share were attained by this "Growth company for all seasons."
Internal growth has flourished from $93 million in fiscal 1971 to more than $460 million this past fiscal year. In the last five years, sales increased by more than $1.35 billion through internal growth.
Sales: $4.2 billion—up 15%.
Net earnings: $135 million—up 10%.
Earnings per share: $1.71—up 10%.

7

THE BENDIX CORPORATION



The Bendix Corporation is a diversified worldwide manufacturer serving the automotive, aerospace and shelter markets with revenues in fiscal 1974 of $2.48 billion. Income before extraordinary items rose 11 per cent in 1974 on a per share basis, reaching a record $75.8 million, or $4.65 per share. Quarterly dividend per common share is $.45.

8

BINKS MANUFACTURING COMPANY



For the third straight year, sales and earnings records were reported by this leading manufacturer of spray finishing equipment. Products include spray guns, pumps, compressors, spray booths, electrocoating installations, cooling towers and plural component dispensing equipment.
Binks, established in 1890, has 42 domestic sales and service offices and 9 foreign subsidiaries. 1974 sales were more than $73,000,000—an increase of 22% over 1973. Net income reached a new high amounting to $4,710,806.

9

BORG WARNER



It was an extraordinary year—mixed with extremes of fulfillment and frustration. The double whammy of inflation and recession was difficult for companies and individuals alike. Our 1974 annual report includes plain talk about the impact, our program to reduce it, our markets and their prospects. Not your average year. And not your average annual report.

10

THE Budd COMPANY



The Budd Company is one of the largest suppliers to the automotive industry. Products include automotive steel and plastic body components, chassis frames, wheel products, castings, prototype stampings, automotive heating accessories and exhaust system silencers. Budd also produces a wide range of highway trailers and container chassis, railway passenger cars and engineered plastics. All products and services are marketed worldwide.

11

Burroughs



In 1974 Burroughs established new records for revenue, earnings, and orders: the eleventh consecutive year of improved performance by this international data processing company.

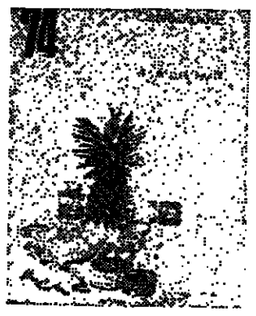
The Annual Report includes operational, financial, and product information, and features a special section illustrating Burroughs products in use throughout the world.

Stock listed in New York, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, London, Brussels, Antwerp, Lausanne, Geneva, Basel and Zurich.

Available in French, Spanish or English.

12

CASTLE & COOKE, INC.



Results in 1974 again records. Foods group—sugar, Dole pineapple and bananas, Bumble Bee seafoods, Shady Oak mushrooms—accounted for 80% of earnings. Company also active in merchandising, real estate, manufacturing. CKE revenues $753 million, net $42.7 million. Per share $2.77 vs. $1.72. Dividends paid in 1974: 80c cash, 7% stock, vs. 60c, 5% stock in 1973. 10% stock dividend paid Feb. 28, 1975.

13

CLARK EQUIPMENT COMPANY



Clark Equipment Company sales again set records in 1974, reaching $1.371 billion for a 21 per cent increase over the previous year. Long the number one producer of industrial forklift trucks, the company now also ranks among the leading manufacturers of construction machinery, axles and transmissions, and commercial refrigeration. Expanding international operations accounted for some 31 per cent of sales.

14

COLT INDUSTRIES



Colt Industries is a diversified operating company serving U.S. industry with a broad line of specialty steels and industrial products. In 1974, sales topped the $1 billion mark for the first time and both earnings and earnings per share, up from $3.41 to $10.95, reached all-time highs.

15

DART INDUSTRIES INC.



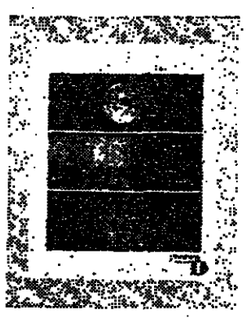
Dart Industries manufactures consumer products, chemicals, plastics and packaging. Principal products are Tupperware plastic food containers, West Bend housewares, Vanda Beauty Counselor cosmetics, plastic resins, glass and plastic containers, and pollution control equipment.

For 1974, Dart Industries had record earnings of $2.83 per share of Common Stock. Net earnings were $67.3 million on sales of $1.214 billion. Approximately 24% of sales and 35% of earnings came from activities outside the United States.

Annual report for 1974 available in French or English.

16

THE DIVERSEY CORPORATION

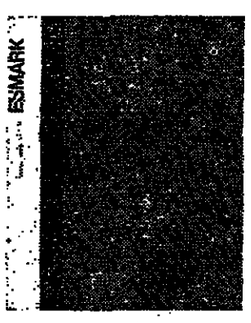


Chicago based, Diversey is a worldwide manufacturer and marketer of specialty chemical products used by the food and beverage processing, institutional food service, metalworking, transportation and other industries in over 100 countries. 1974 sales (including 50%-owned companies) $108 million—up 24%. Earnings per share $2.71—up 46%. Dividends paid regularly since 1935. AMEX Symbol DIV.

17

ESMARK

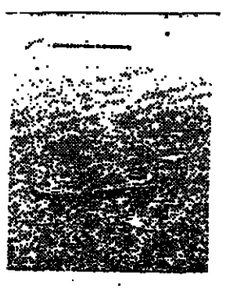
ESM . . . n Esmark, Inc.



. . . is a holding company with major interests in foods, chemicals, fertilizer, energy, insurance and business and financial services. It owns Swift & Company, Estech, Inc., Vickers Energy Corporation, and GSI, Inc. Esmark is a Dow Jones Index stock, and annual sales of $4.6 billion place it among the top 30 industrial corporations in the United States.

18

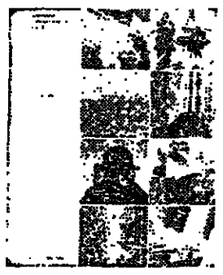
HALLIBURTON COMPANY



HALLIBURTON COMPANY is the world's largest oil field service and engineering/construction organization serving the energy industries worldwide. In 1974, the Company's revenues increased 45% to $3.1 billion, with $873 million from operations outside the U.S.A. Net income was up 62% to $146 million, including $63 million from international operations. Brown & Root, Inc., a Halliburton subsidiary, is the leading marine construction contractor in the North Sea.

19

INTERLAKE, INC.



For Interlake, Inc. the '70s have been exciting growth years. In 1974, total sales were 89% higher than in 1970 . . . net earnings were up by 265% over the five-year period . . . and earnings per share were 332% above the 1970 level. Here's how we've grown:

	In Millions Sales	Earnings	Earnings Per Share
1974	$623.8	$39.0	$10.45
1973	460.1	16.8	4.42
1972	387.7	13.0	3.26
1971	352.1	12.5	3.03
1970	339.0	10.7	2.42

20

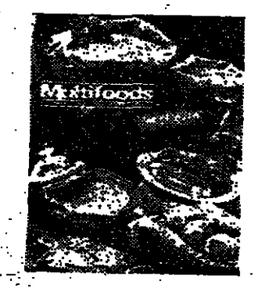
INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION



International Minerals & Chemical Corporation is the world's largest private miner and producer of phosphate and potash fertilizer raw materials, a leading international supplier of minerals and metals for the steel and foundry industries, a major producer and marketer of chemicals, and a developer of natural resources around the world. The company employs some 7,700 persons in more than 200 mines, mills, offices, and projects in 25 nations, producing and shipping more than a billion dollars' worth of products a year.

21

INTERNATIONAL MULTIFOODS CORP.



International Multifoods is a diversified food manufacturer-marketer that has just completed its seventh consecutive year of significant sales and earnings growth. Sales in fiscal 1975 (ended February 28) were $828 million, up 12 per cent from the previous year's $740 million. Per share earnings climbed 19 per cent to $3.88 from $3.27 in fiscal 1974.

22

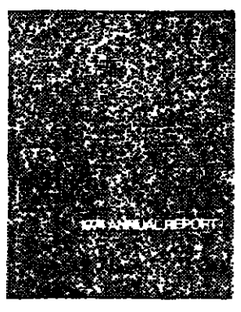
MAPCO Inc.



MAPCO is a diversified energy company. It produces and markets oil, gas, gas liquids, coal and liquid plant foods. Its pipeline system is a major factor in the transportation of LPG and anhydrous ammonia.
MAPCO's 1974 sales were $249.8 million, 5 times its 1964 sales of $47.9 million. The growth in earnings per share has been even better: $2.21 a share in 1974 versus 19c a share in 1964.
MAPCO's still growing.
Symbol MDA
NYSE MWSE PSE

23

NCR Corporation



NCR is the world's second largest producer of general business equipment (1974 revenues $1.98 billion; net $87 million). Products include computer systems, electronic point-of-sale terminals, financial terminals, and other data entry products plus wide range of free-standing business equipment including cash registers and accounting machines. Also data center services, business forms and supplies. Over 1,000 offices in more than 100 countries. Worldwide employment is 81,000.

24

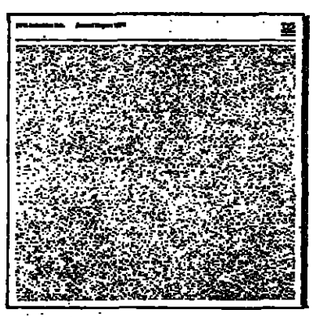
NORTH CENTRAL AIRLINES, INC.



Record earnings of $8.2 million ($0.66 per share); revenues of $151 million highlight 1974; $27 million retained earnings leads eight regionals. Profits earned for 20 of the 21 years under present management. Debt/equity ratio of 0.69-to-1 is one of the best among the 19 scheduled airlines; cash dividend of $0.10 per share paid March 3, 1975. Stock trades on NYSE and Midwest; symbol NCA. North Central carries over four and one-half million passengers one billion passenger miles annually. Serves 90 cities in 13 states and Canada with 50 jet-powered aircraft.

25

PPG INDUSTRIES



PPG makes glass, fiber glass, chemicals, coatings and resins. 1974 was the fourth straight year that earnings established a new high. Operating earnings were $93.7 million, or $4.51 per share, compared with $93.1 million, or $4.48 per share in 1973. Sales in 1974 totaled $1.74 billion, compared with 1973 sales of $1.5 billion.

26

PEOPLES GAS COMPANY



Chicago-based holding Company with four operating subsidiaries engaged in exploration, production, transmission, storage and distribution of natural gas. An 11,000 mile transmission system operates in 12 states and serves 14 million people. Total assets exceed $1.9 billion. Cash dividends paid each consecutive quarter since 1919. Current annual rate: $2.68. Listed New York and Midwest Exchanges. Ticket symbol: PGL.

27

Pullman Incorporated



A multi-industry company that manufactures rail cars, transit cars, truck-trailers and intermodal cargo containers. Leases freight cars, truck-trailers and containers. Constructs and provides engineering for petroleum refineries, ammonia, fertilizer, chemical, steel and ceramic plants and other basic industries world-wide. 1974 earnings per share: $5.69, up from $5.08 in 1973.

28

TENNECO INC.



Tenneco's best year ever, 1974, climaxed an outstanding 5-year growth period. Since 1970, revenues increased 96% to $5 billion; net income rose 103% to $321.5 million, and earnings per share were up 94% to $4.08. Product diversity is the key: all our 8 major divisions, if operated independently, would rank as major companies; 6 would be on the Fortune 500 list; and 5 are among the top 10 companies in their respective industries.

29

TEXASGULF



Texasgulf, a diversified natural resources company, is one of the world's largest producers of zinc, silver, sulphur and agricultural materials—including phosphatic products and potash. The company is a significant producer of copper, lead and cadmium. Texasgulf is also involved in the production of oil, gas, tin, iron ore and forest products, and in the near future will be a producer of soda ash. To diversify further, Texasgulf is continuing worldwide exploration activities.

30

UOP



In 1974, UOP generated record revenues of $825 million and earnings of $27.8 million. UOP, a leader in development of technology related to energy, environment and engineered products, had anticipated 1974's materials and energy shortage and was prepared for the unique worldwide opportunities to commercialize its technology. As a result, all major operating units of the company were profitable. UOP continues to expand on its well established international activities.

31

UNARCO INDUSTRIES, INC.



Record sales and earnings in 1974. Earnings rose T03.3% to $10,543,485 on a 30.6% sales increase to $175,933,938. Per share: $3.33 vs. $1.64 in '73, adjusted for 25% stock dividend paid February 14, 1975. Cash flow in 1974 rose to $13.5 million from $9 million in 1973. 95% of the company's products are made from steel. Sales by nine divisions: To customers who serve the nation's essential products needs. UNR on the New York Stock Exchange.

32

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Please send me the annual reports of the companies circled at no cost or obligation.

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17	18	19	20	21	25	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

Please print clearly

NAME (Mr.) (Mrs.) (Ms.) _____

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CODE _____ CITY _____

COUNTRY _____

All coupons must be received no later than June 21, 1975.

هكذا عن الأصل

New York Bond Sales

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
(Continued From Page 8)					
neco 9s94	32	95	91⅞	93	
neco 8¾s75	231	101	100	100½	
neco 7s98	58	76	73⅛	76	+½
neco cv5¼92	139	81⅜	79½	81¼	+2
neco 6s79	45	89⅞	89½	89⅛	
VA 9¼s95	25	108	107½	107½	
VA 8¾s75	16	100 31-32	99 29-32	100 31-32	+31-32
/A 8.10s79	188	101⅜	101	101⅛	+⅝
/A 8.05s97	60	94⅞	93⅝	93⅝	−⅝
/A 8.05s99r	25	94⅞	94	94	
/A 7¾s98C	13	90½	90½	90½	+1⅛
/A 7.70s98	35	89⅞	89	89⅞	+⅜
/A 7.40s97D	131	87¼	86	87¼	+1¼
/A 7.40s97Dr	6	87¼	87¼	87¼	
/A 7.35s97B	93	86½	85	86½	+⅝
/A 7.35s97Br	5	86	86	86	
/A 7.35s97C	35	86⅝	85	86⅝	+⅝
/A 7.35s97Cr	14	86	86	86	
/A 7.35s98A	36	86½	85	86½	+1⅛
/A 7.35s98B	112	86½	84⅞	86½	+1½
/A 7.35s98Br	5	85	85	85	
/A 7¼s76	297	100⅞	100⅝	100¾	+⅛
/A 7s97	153	83	81½	82¼	+⅛
/A 7s97r	25	83¼	82	82	
r ASL 2⅞s86	25	60	60	60	
oro cv5¼s89	346	103½	92⅞	100	+7¼
aco 5⅝s97	57	73¼	72	72⅝	+⅞
asCo 3⅝s83	22	72½	72½	72½	
xGsTr 8⅞s84	13	96½	96⅛	96½	−½
til cv4⅞s95	59	33	32⅛	33	+½
deM cv5¼s91	31	125	124	126	
ledoEd 10s82	89	104¼	102½	103⅞	−⅛
VA 9½s85	41	89	87	87	
VA 10s85	39	89⅞	87⅝	88	+⅝
VA 6⅞s78t	319	69½	67	68⅞	−⅞
VA cv5s94	240	38⅞	36	36⅞	−2¼
VA cv4s92	355	31⅞	30	30⅞	−⅞
anFin 10s77	50	102⅞	101	101	−1⅛
anFin 7⅞s91	71	78	77½	78	−½
avler 8.70s95	36	96	95	95	−½
iSoMt cv7s92	15	34⅞	34	34	−1
csnG 7.55s02	10	77⅞	77⅛	77⅛	+1⅛
lerCp cv5s93	35	73⅞	72½	72½	−1½
il Cp 8⅝s75	50	100 5-16	100	100 5-16	+1 1/16
Carb 8⅞s05	71	98	98	98	+2⅞
Carb 5.30s97	6	70¼	69⅞	70	+⅞
Corp cv7s89	2	71	71	71	+1
Elec 10⅞s05	45	100⅛	99⅛	100	
OCal 8⅞s82	100	102	100	102	+2
OCal 8⅞s76	220	102	100⅜	101⅛	+⅝
OCal 6⅞s98	5	77	77	77	+2
acC cv4⅞s99	54	140	134½	137	−2
Pac 8⅝s85	33	103½	102⅞	103⅞	
Pac 2⅞s91	6	45	45	46	+1
roy cv5⅞s95	87	58½	58	58½	+⅝
AirL cv5s91	33	66½	66½	66½	
AirL cv4¼s92	93	51⅞	50½	50½	−4½
Brnd 9⅝s98	157	56	52	55	+2½
Brnd 6⅞s88	253	44	41½	42⅞	−⅞
Bran cv5⅞s94	193	36	33⅞	36	+2⅞
GasP 8⅝s89	27	82¾	82	82	−¼
GasP 8⅝s77	13	93	92½	92½	
GasP 5s78	16	89¼	89⅜	89½	
JerBk 7.95s	1	94½	94½	94½	+¼
Je rBk7⅞s	5	71	71	71	
Mrch cv4s90	79	51	50⅞	50½	
Nuclr cv5s86	62	58½	57½	57½	+1½
Gyw 4⅞s91	8	61¾	61⅞	61⅞	+½
Hm cv5⅞s96	38	43	42	43	+1
Ind 7⅞s97	35	62	59⅞	59⅞	−2½
Leasg 7.65s	6	96	96	96	+⅛
NBOr 6⅞s80	5	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+2⅝
Plvwd 8s96	15	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	−2⅛
Rlt cv5⅞s99	49	38	37⅞	38	+1
Steel 7⅞s01	35	86	84⅞	85½	+1
Steel 4⅝s96	209	61½	60⅝	60⅝	−⅞
Steel 4½s86	25	74	73½	74	+1
Steel 4⅞s83	20	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+½
Tec 9⅞s2000	1	101⅞	100⅞	101⅞	
Tech 9s85	180	100⅞	100	100⅞	
Tec cv5⅞s91	273	78⅞	76½	77	−1⅛
Tec cv4⅞s92	442	70⅞	66⅞	68	−1
Tele 9.4s99	10	95½	95½	95½	
TelCh 7.6s02	5	71⅞	71⅛	71⅛	
Util cv5s93	29	63⅞	57	63⅞	−2
nhn 8⅞s85	110	100	98⅞	99⅞	+1
nPL 10⅞s83	72	107½	105	107½	+2½
Ind cv5⅞s93	100	69⅛	67	69⅛	+1⅝
Ind 5⅞s95	9	54½	52	54½	+1½
YNuc 9⅞s78	3	91	91	91	
IP cv2⅞s85	66	59⅞	58	58	−⅞
Ry inc4s98	7	56⅝	55	56⅝	+¼
ash 4⅞s91	2	46½	46⅛	46½	+½
ash 4s81	2	70⅞	70⅛	70⅞	+⅛
El 6⅞s26	6	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
orn cv5⅞s91	9	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	−⅞
IM cv6⅞s91	3	66	66	66	
nL 8⅞s2000	76	102	101	102	
nL 8.30s85	176	102⅞	101	101½	
h G 8⅞s75	28	99 27-32	99⅞	99 25-32	−3-32
nU cv5⅞s73	41	52½	49⅞	51	+1⅛
n 5⅞s93	15	53	51	51	+1
Shr 4s22s61f	26	10⅞	9½	10⅞	+1⅝
Shr 4s25s61r	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
ccep 7⅛s79	67	101½	100⅞	100⅞	−⅞
rL cv5⅞s93	13	75	75	75	
ulo 7.85s96	5	76⅞	76⅞	75⅞	+1⅞
Incp 7⅞s87	3	92	92	92	
Elec 8⅞s95	49	96⅛	96	95¼	+2
Pac 5s84f	4	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	
Co 10⅞s77	87	74½	72½	73½	−⅞
Co cv5⅞s97	195	43⅛	42⅛	42⅞	+⅛
InT 8.45s95	79	63⅞	62⅞	63⅞	+1⅛
InT 8.10s93	48	60	60	60	
InT 7.90s97	92	60	58½	60	+2
InTel 6⅞s89	30	56	52⅞	56	+2
In Tel 5⅞s92	50	43	42⅛	42⅛	+⅛
gCr 7.6s97	5	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	+½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
WestgCr 7.2s78	80	94	93⅝	94	+½
WestgEl 8⅝s95	184	90⅛	90⅛	90⅝	+⅛
WestgEl 9⅝s92	18	69	67⅛	69	+1⅛
Weyrhsr 6.9s04	60	100	98½	100	+1
Weyrh 8⅝s2000	8	97⅞	97	97⅞	+1⅛
Weyrhsr 8⅝s76	39	102⅞	101¼	101¾	+⅝
Weyrhsr 8s85	229	99½	97½	99⅛	+2⅛
Weyerh 7.65s94	35	90	88	88	
Weyerh 5.20s91	55	73	72	72½	+⅛
WhlaSt cv3⅞s75	50	97½	97½	97½	+15-32
WhltCn cv5⅞s92	166	82	77	81	+3⅞
WhltM cv5⅞s93	9	54	54	54	
Whittkr 10s88	5	73	72	73	+2½
Whitkr cv4⅞s88	41	42½	42	42	
Wickes cv5s99	70	79⅞	79	79⅞	+⅞
WickeCp 7⅞s98	5	66	66	66	+½
Wickes cv5⅞s94	34	50	49⅞	50	
WillRs cv5⅞s89	18	79	77½	78	−½
WillRs cv4⅞s92	21	71	70	70	−2⅛
WmsCos 11s81	166	103⅛	101½	103	−⅛
WmsCos 10¼s93	459	101	100	100⅛	−⅛
WisCen 4⅞s291	15	42⅞	42	42	
Wis Cen 4s2004	11	45⅛	45	45⅛	+2⅞
WiscTel 8s14	5	89	89	89	
Wilco cv4⅞s93	17	62¼	61⅛	61⅛	−1⅛
Woolwrth 9s99	22	89⅜	88	88⅞	+⅞
Woolwth 7⅞s96	68	74⅞	74	74⅞	+⅞
Womet cv5⅞s94	39	73¾	72½	73⅞	+1¼
Wyly cv7⅛s95	143	34½	33	34⅛	+1½
Xerox 8⅝s99	26	99½	98	98½	−1
Xerox 8.2s82	351	101½	100	100⅞	−⅞
Xerox cv6s95	423	112	106	112	+5⅞
YneSh 10½s2000	19	94	93½	94	+1⅛
Zapata cv4⅞s88	49	64	63	64	+1
Zapat cv4⅞s88B	49	65	63	64	
Zapat cv4⅞s88C	69	65	62¼	63	+2
Zayre Cp 5s96	15	58⅛	58	58⅛	−⅛
Zayre cv5⅞s94	61	40⅞	39¼	40⅛	−⅜
Zurn cv5⅞s94	103	59	57½	59	+1½

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Antioq s78	1	87	87	87	+7
AsianDv 8½s80	35	98¾	93¾	98¾	+⅝
Aust 5½s82 Jul	3	83⅛	83	83	
Aus 5½s82 Oct	2	83	83	83	
Austral 5¼s80	25	92¾	92¾	92¾	−½
Chile 3s93f	16	83	81½	83	+1½
Cuba 4½s77f	46	23½	20	23½	+2½
Denmrk 6¾s82	1	96	96	96	+2⅞
Demk 5¼s78	2	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+⅛
Eurofima 9s82	9	100⅜	100¼	100¼	+¾
EuropC 9⅛s79	47	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	+⅛
EuroCS 9⅝s83	156	97	96⅛	97	+½
Germany 5s60	4	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	
Ital C Con 3s77	21	95	95	95	−1⅛
ItalPUI 3s77	6	96	96	96	
ItalRep 3s77	33	95	95	95	−2
JapanDv 8½s80	48	100½	99¼	99¼	
JapanDv 5½s79	1	86	86	86	
Mexico 10s80	120	102	101	101⅞	+⅞
Mexico 8½s87	8	83	83	83	−1
Mexico 8¼s97	9	74¼	74	74	−⅝
Mexico 7s82	2	78½	78½	78½	+½
Mexico 6¾s78	16	96	94½	94½	+⅜
N Zeal 5⅝s85	9	82	82	82	+2
Nova Scot 9s76	10	101½	100¼	101½	+1¼
Pol as 4½s53xf	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+1

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld.
May 15, 1975	5.20	4.58	4.69
May 22	5.24	4.54	4.63
May 29	5.21	4.49	4.56
June 3	5.19	4.75	4.83
June 5	5.25	4.83	4.91
June 12	5.27	4.89	4.98
June 17	5.31	4.97	5.06
June 19	5.34	5.00	5.10
June 26	5.35	5.01	5.11
June 30	5.36	5.04	5.15
July 1	5.30	4.96	5.06
July 3	5.32	5.14	5.25
July 10	5.34	5.14	5.25
July 17	5.35	5.17	5.29
July 24	5.36	5.20	5.33
July 29	5.35	5.17	5.30
July 31	5.38	5.26	5.40
Aug. 7	5.38	5.30	5.44
Aug. 14	5.46	5.30	5.45
Aug. 21	5.38	5.32	5.48
Aug. 26	5.51	5.35	5.51
Aug. 28	5.55	5.39	5.55
Sep. 4	5.58	5.40	5.57
Sep. 11	5.61	5.45	5.63
Sep. 18	5.66	5.42	5.67
Sep. 23	5.67	5.49	5.68
Sep. 25	5.74	5.55	5.76
Oct. 2	5.71	5.51	5.71
Oct. 9	5.72	5.59	5.79
Oct. 16	5.73	5.59	5.81
Oct. 21	5.73	5.57	5.79
Oct. 23	5.73	5.59	5.82
Oct. 30	5.72	5.58	5.81
Nov. 6	5.78	5.62	5.88
Nov. 18	5.79	5.63	5.88
Dec. 16	5.89	5.75	6.01
Jan. 13, 1976	5.96	5.80	6.08
Jan. 31	5.90	5.82	6.11
Feb. 10	6.04	5.90	6.20
Mar. 9	6.08	5.92	6.24
Apr. 6	6.08	5.92	6.26
May 4	6.03	5.95	6.31

Market Averages

Week Ended May 9, 1975

Dow Jones	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indus.	860.06	822.67	850.13	+1.65
20 Transp.	175.50	166.96	171.31	−0.08
15 Utilities	78.44	74.32	77.90	+3.26
65 Comb.	260.78	250.61	258.35	+1.78
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	91.34	87.60	90.53	+1.31

American Exchange

Week Ended May 9, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
SyntexCorp	633,300	43⅞	38⅞	43⅞	+2⅞
HoustOil M	389,300	24¼	21	23¼	+2¼
ResrchCtl	357,400	17⅞	13⅞	16⅞	+2⅞
US Filter	209,300	10	7⅞	9⅞	+1¼
AnixterBr	200,600	11⅞	9⅞	10⅞	+1
SambosRst	162,360	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	+1⅛
KaiserInd	154,000	9⅛	8⅛	9	+¼
ConOilGas	153,500	8⅛	7⅛	7⅞	+⅛
Lorwsth wt	153,600	6⅛	4⅞	6	+1⅞
BasinPetCp	139,900	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+1

Volume: 14,094,160 shares.
Year to date: 218,433,130 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,234.
Advances: 558; declines: 432; unchanged: 254.
New highs: 196; new lows: 19.

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	42⅞	43¼
Baystate Corporation	24½	25½
Cleveland Trust Cp.	39½	40½
Detroit Bank Corporation	41	42
Fidelcor Inc.	24¼	25¼
First Md. Bncp.	17¾	18½
First Nat. Cinn.	23¼	24½
Girard Corporation	37¼	39
Harris Bank Cp Chic.	59¼	60
Ind. Val Bank & Trust Phil	20½	21½
Lincoln First Banks	22¼	23¼
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	45¼	46½
Nat City Corporation	27½	28
New England Merch. Boston	14¼	15¼
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	25½	28
Pitts Nat. Corporation	30	30⅞
Prov. Nat. Corporation	21	21⅞
Secur. Pac. Corporation	17½	18¼
Shawmut Ass. Boston	30	31½
Sta. Str Bank Boston	—	—
U.S. Trust New York	23½	24½
Unit. Va. Bankshares	16	16½
Virginia Nat. Bnksh.	18	19

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended May 9, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
OccidPet	1,106,600	16½	14½	16⅞	+1½
CurtissSrt	1,067,800	14¼	10⅞	13⅞	+3
IntTelTel	1,002,800	24⅞	20⅞	24⅞	+3⅞
ComwlthOil	789,000	12⅞	12	12⅞	+⅞
HerculeInc	733,000	34⅞	33	33⅞	—
FedNatMtg	725,200	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+1½
HoustonLp	717,200	22¼	20½	22⅛	+1⅞
RCA	715,700	18⅞	15⅞	17⅞	+1⅞
Polaroid	695,800	32⅞	29⅞	32⅞	+1⅞
AmHome	668,500	38⅞	36⅞	38⅞	+1⅞
XeroxCp	661,600	84	78¼	84	+6
TexacoInc	651,100	25⅛	23⅞	24⅞	+1⅞
U.S. Steel	650,100	64¼	56⅛	61⅞	−2⅞
MgicInv	648,200	16⅛	13⅛	16⅛	+3
AmT&T	629,100	51⅞	49⅞	51⅞	+1⅞
NatSemicn	556,600	32⅞	28	32⅞	+1
WestghEl	555,900	17¼	16½	17⅛	+1⅞
BoiseCascd	549,700	23⅛	19¾	23¼	+2¾
CNA Finl	548,600	6⅞	4	6⅞	+2⅞
EckerInd	526,100	31	27⅞	29⅞	+1⅞

Issues traded: 2,030.
Advances: 1,204; declines: 609; unchanged: 207.
New highs: 458: new lows: 29.

Volume

Last week	121,468,010 shares
Week ago	99,518,270 shares
Year ago	61,986,925 shares
1975	2,042,318,500 shares
1974	1,265,705,864 shares
1973	1,468,337,671 shares

Dutch Eye Steps To Aid Guilder

THE HAGUE, May 11 (AP-DJ).—The Dutch government is considering "measures to mitigate the growing pressure" on the guilder to prevent further deterioration of the country's export position, according to C.J. Oort, secretary-general of the finance ministry.

Mr. Oort said the government is promoting capital exports by participating in support operations for countries with balance-of-payments problems.

It is also considering reopening the Dutch capital market for foreign governments and other "authorities."

Sports

Ashe Defeats Borg for WCT Title

From Wire Dispatches

DALLAS, May 11—Arthur Ashe overcame a first-set loss today and battled his own carelessness to defeat Bjorn Borg of Sweden, 3-6, 6-4, 6-0, for the World Championship Tennis title.

The top-seeded Ashe stumbled at the start against his 18-year-old opponent, making 23 errors in the first set. Ashe flubbed a forehand for the set point.

The 31-year-old charged back in a second set that had five service breaks. Borg suffered a foot fault in the decisive 10th game.

Ashe, his smoking first serve on target in the third set, began to unnerve his younger foe. Borg's first serve suddenly deserted him and Ashe took the third set because of his attacks on the Swede's weak second serve.

Won Last Nine

A crowd of 9,000 fans watched Ashe destroy Borg in the fourth set, breaking his serve three times to win in six straight games. Ashe was devastating at the finish, winning the last nine games.

Borg said immediately after the match: "Arthur just played too good for me. I am still young and have many years left. I will be back."

The victory for Ashe was particularly gratifying after four previous frustrating trips to the WCT Championships, including a losing effort to Stan Smith in the final in 1973. Ashe, who was moved to tears while accepting the trophy, last won a major U.S. title in 1968, the U.S. Open.

Yesterday's match between Rod Laver and Borg was decided on which player could overcome his weariness and hold serve in the taxing fifth set and it was Borg who triumphed. Beginning with the fifth game of the fourth set, the two players had their serves broken for 10 of the next 12 games.

Laver said that the pressure combined with his age had become too great.

"I've had five good shots at it. I think I've had my last shot at it," he said of the WCT Tournament. It is the one major title which Laver has failed to win.

Rosewall Tops Smith

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 11 (UPI).—Australian Ken Rosewall used his customary steady game last night to outlast American Stan Smith in a pair of tiebreakers, 7-6, 7-6, to win the $4,000 first prize in the Louisville Tennis Club Pro Championship.

South African Cliff Drysdale made quick work of Charles Pasarell of Puerto Rico, 6-2, 6-3, to claim third place in the four-man tourney.

Rosewall, 40, who skipped the international tennis tour this year, showed no sign of slowness as he disposed of the harder-hitting Smith on a surface that should have favored the American's game. Smith's erratic play, however, led to his downfall in the tiebreakers, where he double-faulted once and carelessly netted a couple of returns.

France Beats Belgium

PARIS, May 11 (Reuters).—France qualified for the quarter-finals of the European Zone Group B Davis Cup yesterday when it took an unbeatable 3-1 led over Belgium here.

Patrice Dominguez of France beat Belgian Bernard Mignot, 6-2, 7-5, 7-5, in the third singles match to insure the victory for France.

Vilas Bavarian Titlist

MUNICH, May 11 (UPI).—Guillermo Vilas of Argentina won the men's singles title today at the 60th International Bavarian Tennis Championship.

In the final, the 22-year-old Vilas defeated West German Karl Meiler, 2-6, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.

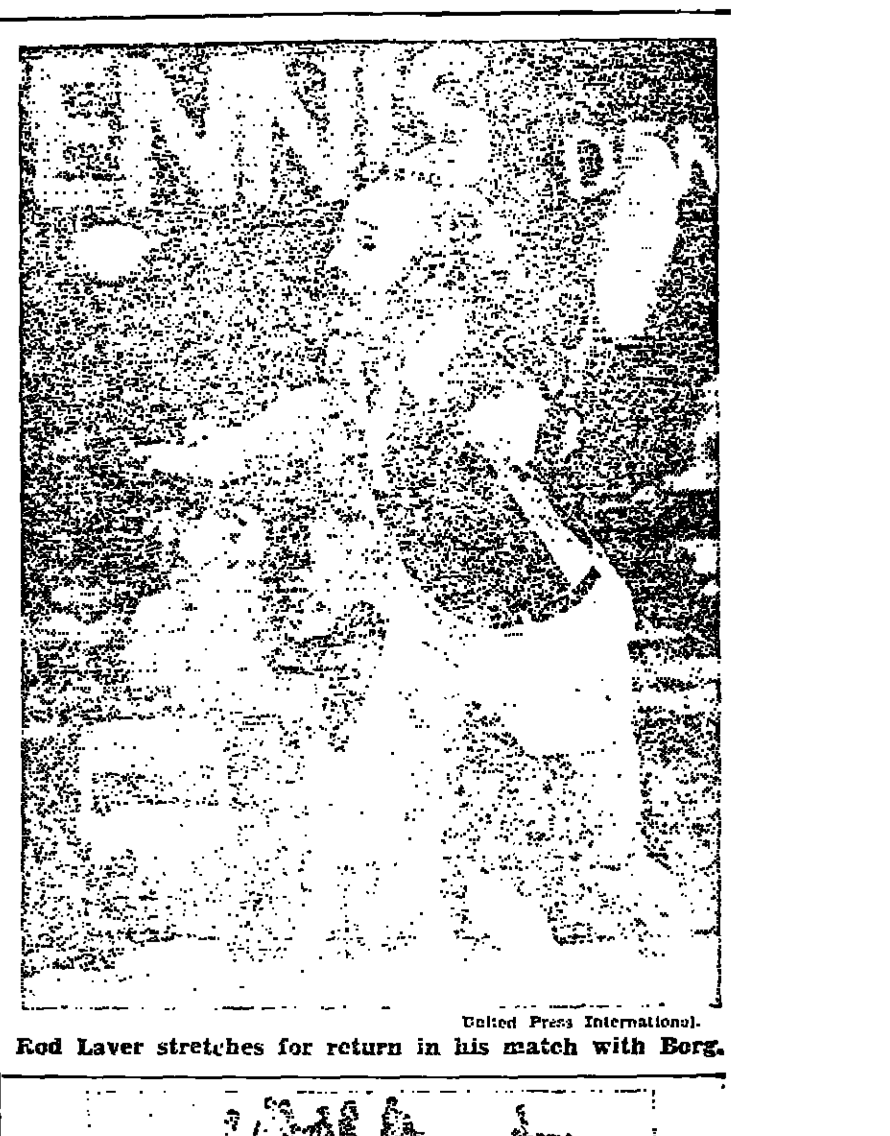
Czech Women Win

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, May 11 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia upset first-seeded Australia today in the final of the Federation Cup Women's Tennis Tournament, taking both singles matches to clinch the victory.

Czechoslovakian Martina Navratilova defeated Australian Evonne Goolagong, 6-3, 6-4, and teammate Renata Tomanova beat Helen Gourlay, 6-4, 6-2.

The two Czech victories made the doubles competition a mere formality.

More Sports News On Page 13



United Press International.
Rod Laver stretches for return in his match with Borg.

Track and Field Roundup

U.S. High School Junior Ties 100-Yard Dash World Mark

WINTER PARK, Fla., May 11 (AP).—Houston McTear, a high schooler, tied the world record for the 100-yard dash Friday with a clocking of 9.0 seconds.

"I don't believe it!" exclaimed the 18-year-old high school junior, who became only the second man to run that fast under conditions acceptable for the record books.

Ivory Crockett is the other 9-flat runner and he did it on May 11, 1974, at a track meet in Knoxville, Tenn.

McTear's record-equalling time was set in the Florida Class AA Prep Championship meet here.

"I thought I might be 9.2, but I never thought I was going that fast," McTear said.

"I was just thinking about my time," McTear said. "I thought I had a good start. Some people said I had a false start, but I didn't. I just caught the gun when he fired it. I didn't think about anything else after. I was surprised."

McTear shattered the national high school record of 9.3 with a 9.2 clocking last weekend in a qualifying meet.

75-Foot Shot Put

EL PASO, Texas, May 11 (AP).—Brian Oldfield, using an unorthodox but effective spin, beat the world shot-put record yesterday by more than three feet and surpassed the old mark two other times at the El Paso Track Classic.

Oldfield fouled on his first attempt and then passed Al Feuerbach's world outdoor record of 71 feet, 7 inches with a toss of 71-11 3/4 on his second attempt. Two more illegal throws followed before Oldfield made successive heaves of 73-0 1/4 and the record of 75 feet.

Because Oldfield is a professional, his throw will not be recognized as a world record, which can only be set by amateurs.

Oldfield also beat the professional shot-put record of 70-3 by Fred Debernardi.

In other events, Rod Milburn equaled his own world standard in the 120-yard hurdles with a 13.0-second time. Warren Edmondson set professional marks with a 9.1 performance in the 100 and a 45.4 in the 440. Ben Jipcho set a professional record of 1:47.7 in the 880, and Bob Seagren won the pole vault with an 18-foot leap.

Prefontaine Sets Mark

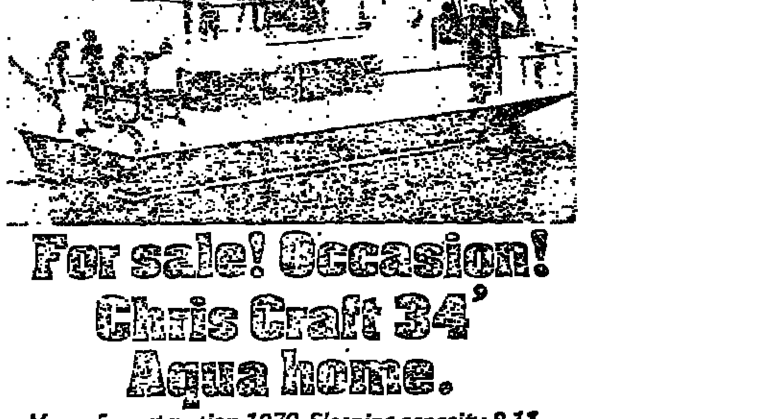
COOS BAY, Ore., May 11 (UPI).—Steve Prefontaine set a U.S. record for 2,000 meters Friday night in the second of a five meet tour of the Northwestern United States with a half-dozen of Finland's top track and field athletes.

Prefontaine was clocked in 5:01.4 to erase Marty Liquori's 1971 record of 5:02.2. The world standard for the distance is 4:56.2 and belongs to France's Michel Jazy.

WHA Playoff

Saturday's Game

Houston 2, Quebec 0 (Hughes, Popiel)
Houston leads best-of-seven, 3-0.



For sale! Occasion! Chris Craft 34' Aqua home.

Year of construction 1970. Sleeping capacity 8-11. 2 Volvo Penta diesel engines 106 hp. with few running hours. Length x beam 34' x 30 3/4". Auto-pilot, stainless-spare fuel tanks, refrigerator, toilet, shower, sun balcony and sundeck. The Aqua Home is placed at Mallorca, Spain, at rented quay at Puerto Andraitx. Contract can be transferred. Wanted price Sw.cr. 95.000:-. Appr. US dollars 24.500. For further information please contact Mr. Th. Hedin managing director or secretary Sylvia Dorsch phone Stockholm, Sweden 34 04 40. Or please write to Mr. Th. Hedin, Managing director, Hans Osterman Bilbolagen AB, Box 23101, S-104 35 Stockholm 23, Sweden.

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Africa, others (air).$	114.00	63.00	Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
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Australia (air) ......$	146.00	81.00	Malaya (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Austria (air) ....Sch.	975.00	525.00	Mexico (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Belgium ......B.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00	Morocco (air) ....$	62.00	34.50
Burma (air) ....$	136.50	75.00	Nepal (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Bulgaria (air) ......$	59.00	33.00	Netherlands ....F.	142.00	79.00
Canada (air) ....$	114.00	63.00	New Zealand (air) $	146.00	81.00
China (air) ....$	136.50	75.00	Norway (air) .N.Kr.	289.00	161.00
Cyprus (air) ......$	59.00	33.00	Pakistan (air) ......$	114.00	63.00
Czechoslov. (air) ..$	59.00	33.00	Philippines (air) ..$	136.50	75.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr.	319.00	176.00	Persian Gulf (air) $	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air) ......$	114.00	63.00	Poland (air) ......$	59.00	33.00
Finland (air) ..F.M.	188.00	105.00	Polynesia (F.) (air) $	97.50	54.00
France ..........F.F.	206.00	112.00	Portugal (air)..Esc.	1,425.00	787.00
Germany (air).D.M.	139.00	75.00	Romania (air) ......$	59.00	33.00
Great Britain ......£	16.50	9.00	Saudi Arabia (air) $	85.50	47.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	1,556.00	862.00	Singapore (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Hong Kong (air) ..$	136.50	75.00	S. America (air) ..$	114.00	63.00
Hungary (air) ......$	59.00	33.00	Spain (air) ... Ptas	3,300.00	1,818.00
India (air) ....$	114.00	63.00	Sri Lanka (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ....$	136.50	75.00	Sweden (air) ....S.Kr.	232.00	127.00
Iran (air) ....$	85.50	47.00	Switzerland ....S.Fr.	150.00	82.00
Iraq (air) ....$	85.50	47.00	Thailand (air) ......$	136.50	75.00
Iceland (air) ......$	59.00	33.00	Tunisia (air) ......$	62.00	34.50
Ireland ....£	16.50	9.00	Turkey (air) ......$	59.00	33.00
Israel (air) ....$	85.50	47.00	U.A.R. (air) ......$	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	37,500.00	21,000.00	U.S.S.R. (air) ......$	59.00	33.00
Japan (air) ....$	136.50	75.00	U.S.A. (air) ....$	97.50	54.50
Khmer Rep. (air) $	97.50	54.00	Vietnam (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
			Yugoslavia (air) ....$	59.00	33.00

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(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account — DM Basis

S. Africa 8¾-82	97	98½
Australia 8-86	99½	101
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5¾-78	85	87
Cavado 7-80	90	92 ind
Centrest 8¾-85	101½	103
CCA 6⅞-80	98½	100
CCA 7-84	96½	98
CCA 8-86	98	99½
CECA 5¾-88	90½	91½
CFE 6½-86	79	80½
CFE 7¾-78	98½	100
CFE 8½-79	100½	102
Communautés Urb 8-86	96	97½
Credit Nat 8-86	93½	101
CUF 6¾-77	93	95 ind
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	96	97½
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¼-86	95	96½
Escom 7-78	97	99
Escom 8¼-86	90	92
Escom 9½-80	103	105
Fomento 5½-78	91	93 ind
Greater 5¾-84	89½	91
Imatran 6-78	95½	97
Manitoba 7-89	94	95½
Manitoba 9-83	104	106
Nancy 8-86	98½	100
Norges Kommunalb 7¾-86	98½	100
North Scot. 8-84	97	98½
Rederzes 6-80	100	102
Reed 6¾-83	91	92½
Sacor 4 6¾-77	93	95
S.D.R. 8-86	98	99½
SNCF 7¾-86	97	98½
Warney 7-84	84	86
A.C.C. 10-79	101½	102½
Apel 9½-85	100	101
Bass 7-91	68	70
Cop City 10-79	102½	103½
G.I.S. 8¾-82	99	100
Iceland 8½-88	93	94½
Iceland 10-94	103	103
Imatran 9¾-85	98½	99¼
St. On Ind 8-88	89¾	90¾
Brisa 8¾-89	79	81 ind
Pechiney 8¾-89	92½	93½
Cofiroute 9-89	97	98
Oslo 8⅞-93	95½	96½
Oslo 10-81 (FL)	102	103
Ireland 9¾-83 (BF)	99½	100½
S.D.R. 9-87	99	100

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	79	81
EIB 7-86	86	88
Burmah 7-86	64	66
Cons Eur. 7-87	80	82
Denmark 6¾-87	76	78
Gr Met. Hot. 6¾-87	48	50
Finland 7-87	78	80
ISE 6½-87	61	63
Oslo 6¾-87	77	79
Reed 6¾-87	58	60
Slater 7¼-87	71	73

French Francs

Air Liquide 8¼-81	91	93
BASF 7½-87	79	81
CNT 7½-84	87	89
EIB 7¾-81	90	92
Gervais 8-87	72	74
New Zeal. 7¼-87	77	79
Oslo 7¼-87	77	79
Petrol BP 7-80	87	89
Quebec 7½-87	80	82
Renault 7¼-87	78	73
Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87	77	79
Roussel 7-79	93	95
Ug Kuhlmann 8-78	94	96
World Bank 7¼-87	77	79

Guilders

ABN 8½-79	105¾	106¾
AMRO 9½-79	104½	105½
Arbed 6¼-80	94	95
BP 6-79	93¾	94¾
Cons Foods 6½-80	95½	96½
Eurofima 5¾-79	93	94
EIB 9½-79	103¾	104¾
Govett 6½-79	96¼	97¼
Holl Inns 6½-79	89½	90½
ELM 6-79	94	95
Ned Gas Un 9¾-79	104½	105½
New Zealand 6¼-79	95¾	96¾
Philips 6-79	95½	96½
Sperry 6½-79	96½	97½
St. Brands 8½-78	97	98

Kredietlux Indices

	April 4	May 5
U.A.	91.3	91.4
D.M.	96.6	96.5
ECU	88.3	88.7
F.F.	92.4	92.4
F Lux.	87.6	87.4

Deutsche Marks

(Average price)

Australia 7-72-87	90.70
Copenhagen 6¼-87	71½
Courtaulds 7¾-87	85
Courtaulds 6½-87	71.60
Daimler 8-85	101¾
Elec Council 7¾-88	87½
ESCOM 6¼-87	70.20
Eurofima 6¼-87	85¾
EIB 7¼-83	93½
Finland 7-82	82¼
Hammersley 6¾-87	74¼
IAD 6¾-87	81
ICI 6½-92	72.60
KBD 6¾-87	72.10
ELM 8½-88	97½
New Zealand 7-87	89
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	82½
Ontario Hydro 7½-86	92¾
Phillip Morris 6¾-87	88
Quebec 6½-87	82.90
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	84.20
Saab 7¾-86	90½
Tenneco 7¾-85	91¼
Worldbank 6½-82	98½
Worldbank 6¾-87	87

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	77½	78½
CECA 8-85	95	97½
E N E L 7½-86	81	83
Eurofima 7¼-81	97	99
Interfrigo 7½-86	87	89

* For trading in DM.

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75— Paris 8eme
Tel.: (01) 265-3301
telex: 65978

Geneva
100, Rue du Rhône
1211 Geneva 3
Tel.: (022) 280-566
telex: 27607

Lugano
8, Via Pioda
6901 Lugano
Tel.: (091) 27454
telex: 79581

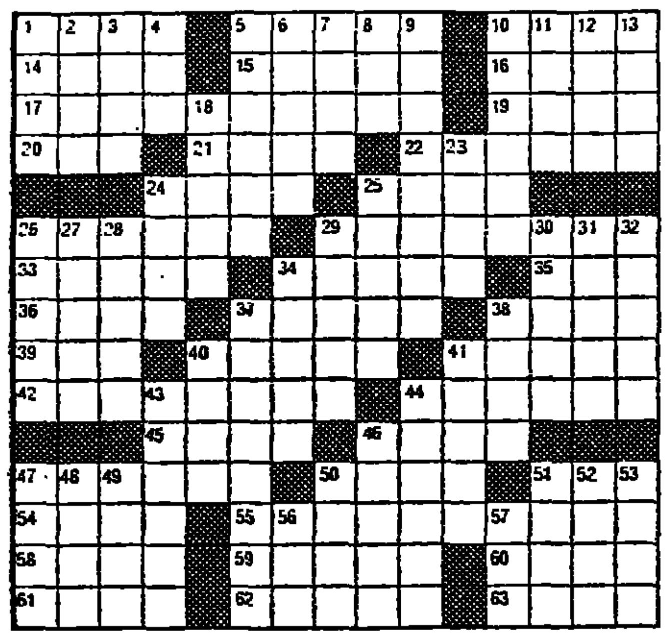
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AIU Building
1-3 Marunouchi 1-Chome
Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo
Tel.: (03) 215-7261
telex: 02226489

ACROSS

1 Eastern prince
5 Terror
10 Kind of type: Abbr.
14 Zola title
15 Solitary: Prefix
16 Foot or sour
17 Spy film of 1940
19 Kind of gen.
20 Pub drink
21 Coin of Iran
22 Soldiers
24 Shea tenants
25 —— Rabbit
26 Very lofty
29 Conductor, engineer, etc.
33 Freighter's load
34 "Common Sense," e.g.
35 High note
36 Grandson of Adam
37 Characteristic
38 Metric weight
39 Also——
40 Word with sang
41 Hackneyed
42 Pitcher Walter Johnson
44 Like the tongue, sometimes
45 Attention-getting cries
46 Guy Lombardo's group
47 Express to take, in song
50 Kind of line or palm
51 "L'état, c'est ——"
54 Biggers's Charlie
55 Does too many push-ups, etc.
58 Breakfast wear, often
59 "Bolero" man
60 Highlander
61 Greek goddess
62 Nasty
63 African fox

DOWN

1 Sicilian city
2 Knight's wear
3 "Picnic" author
4 Olé's cousin
5 Small in stature
6 Tapestry
7 Actress Patricia
8 German measure
9 Kind of bridge
10 Natural
11 Matador's target
12 "Take —— from me"
13 Gangster Diamond
18 Express or local, in Italy
23 Riding, in Bonn
24 Russian planes
25 Brass's cousin
26 Harsh
27 Island of Hawaii
28 Part of a trident
29 Teach
30 Basis of a scout badge
31 Gladden
32 Designated
34 "Les —— Mousquetaires"
37 Hall-of-Famer Pie and family
38 A.B. holder, for short
40 Unfettered, in Germany
41 One who tests paints
43 Scottish titles
44 Grazers
46 Disclosed
47 Land unit
48 U. S. missile
49 Nobel physicist
50 Hindu goddess
51 Miss Farrow et al.
52 On —— own
53 —— of Man
56 Truck
57 —— Khan



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Cloudy
ANKARA	16	61	Cloudy
ATHENS	21	70	Cloudy
BEIRUT	23	73	Cloudy
BELGRADE	22	72	Cloudy
BERLIN	20	68	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	14	57	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy
CAIRO	27	81	Fair
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	52	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	15	59	Rain
FRANKFURT	18	64	Cloudy
GENEVA	12	54	Rain
HELSINKI	19	66	Fair
ISTANBUL	15	59	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Fair
LISBON	17	63	Cloudy
LONDON	11	52	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy
MADRID	14	57	Cloudy
MILAN	13	55	Rain
MONTREAL	21	70	Cloudy
MOSCOW	23	73	Cloudy
MUNICH	18	64	Overcast
NEW YORK	24	75	Fair
NICE	13	55	Rain
OSLO	12	54	Overcast
PARIS	15	59	Cloudy
PRAGUE	20	68	Cloudy
ROME	18	64	Overcast
SOFIA	20	68	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	19	66	Cloudy
TEHERAN	23	73	Fair
TEL AVIV	23	73	Cloudy
TUNIS	21	70	Cloudy
VENICE	19	66	Cloudy
VIENNA	21	70	Cloudy
WARSAW	16	61	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	22	72	Cloudy
ZURICH	16	61	Overcast

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices May 9, 1975

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	4.16	4.27
Adm Grt	3.57	3.91
Adm Inc	3.23	3.54
Adm Ins	6.69	7.33
Advisrs	3.42	3.74
Aetna F	6.76	7.39
Aetna Shr	11.35	12.40
Afuture F	7.61	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.39	
Allstate	9.76	10.49
Alpha	9.97	10.90
Amcap	.52	4.94
Am Birth	10.13	11.13
Am Eqity	4.30	4.71
Amer Express:		
Capit	5.86	6.40
Incme	7.58	8.28
Invest	6.79	7.42
Specl	5.74	6.27
Stock	6.34	6.93
Am Grth	4.60	5.03
Am Insln	4.34	4.74
Am Invs	4.61	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.89	8.62
AmN Gth	2.21	2.42
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	6.53	7.21
Incme	6.26	6.86
Resrv	10.25	11.23
Spectr	4.22	4.62
FD Inv	6.37	6.98
Wash N	9.70	10.63
Audax Fd	6.57	7.18
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.25	4.62
Fnd B	6.45	7.01
Stock	5.55	6.07
BLC Grth	9.13	9.98
Babson	9.71	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	5.21	
Bayrk Gr	4.45	
Beacn Hil	8.16	N.L.
Beacn In	9.03	N.L.
Berk Cap	6.49	7.08
Bnd Fd A	13.90	15.19
Bondstk	4.16	4.55
Bost Fdn	8.39	9.17
Brwn Fd	2.98	3.07
Burnh Fd	9.17	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	11.28	12.33
Candn	8.80	9.62
Divid	2.92	3.20
NatW S	8.78	9.60
NY Vnt	10.05	10.98
CG Fund	9.21	9.96
CG Incm	7.58	8.19
Cap Pres	94.24	N.L.
Centry Sh	9.95	10.87
Chall Inv	8.69	9.50
Channing Funds:		
Amer	1.10	1.20
Balan	8.41	9.19
Bond	7.78	8.50
Eq Grt	6.53	7.14
Eq Pro	2.59	2.93
Fd Am	6.16	6.73
Grwth	4.11	4.49
Incom	5.81	6.35
Prov	3.24	3.54
Specl	1.47	1.61
Vent	8.10	8.85
Chart Fd	10.39	11.34
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.46	7.06
Frt Cap	3.99	4.36
Shrhld	6.32	6.91
Specl	5.04	5.57
Chemicl	8.36	9.14
CNA Mgemt Fds:		
Knic F	5.32	5.83
Liby Fd	3.87	4.25
Man Fd	3.02	3.30
Schust	6.46	7.06
Colonial:		
Cnvrl	8.21	8.97
Equty	2.39	2.61
Fund	9.00	9.84
Grwth	4.92	5.38
Incom	7.95	8.69
Vent	2.13	2.33
Colu Grth	11.95	N.L.
Colum Fd	6.56	N.L.
Cwlth AB	.89	.96
Cwlth C	1.31	1.42
Comp Gr	.26	5.5
Comp Gr	.26	5.5
Comp Ca	[illegible]	4.44
Comp Bd	[illegible]	18.49
Comp Fd	7.57	8.23
Concord	8.31	N.L.
Cons Inv	9.87	10.36
Consirl G	5.16	N.L.
Cont Mul	6.34	N.L.
Ctry Cap	11.34	12.26
Davge Fd	6.10	N.L.
deVegh	59.72	N.L.
Decl	9.16	10.01
Delaw	8.86	9.68
Delta	3.81	4.16
Dir Cap	3.39	3.72
Dodg Cox	14.35	N.L.

	Bid	Asked
Drexel	8.70	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.19	11.17
Equit	3.75	4.01
Levge	12.68	13.90
Liqu As	10.00	
Spl Inc	6.52	7.15
Third C	10.02	10.98
E&E Fd	3.0	N.L.
Eagle ogr	7.44	8.13
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.99	8.73
Grwth	8.96	9.79
Incom	5.23	5.72
Specl	5.63	6.15
Stock	9.23	10.09
EDIE Spl	17.74	N.L.
Egret Fd	9.87	10.75
Elfun Tr	13.04	
Energy	11.69	N.L.
Fairfld	7.63	8.34
Farm Bu	7.74	N.L.
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.20	8.94
Capit	8.83	9.65
Contfd	10.00	
Conv	7.01	
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dstny	7.26	
Essex	7.22	
Evrst	11.03	
Fidel	13.88	15.17
Puritn	9.12	9.97
Salem	3.66	4.00
Trend	19.70	21.53
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	2.93	N.L.
Indust	3.63	N.L.
Incom	6.05	N.L.
Vent	4.13	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.38	11.34
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.24	4.65
Grwth	6.22	6.82
Incom	6.83	7.48
Stock	6.91	7.57
Fst Mll A	7.51	N.L.
Fleming Berger:		
Flem B	7.34	
100 Fd	7.19	
101 Fd	7.15	
Fnd Gth	3.72	4.07
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.67	5.10
Incom	10.18	11.13
Mutal	8.41	9.19
Specl	8.80	9.62
Foursq	7.33	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.03	6.61
Grwth	5.80	6.36
Utils	3.53	3.98
Incom	1.57	1.72
US Gov	9.32	10.21
Capit	5.21	5.71
Equit	3.31	3.63
Frkln Lfe	9.75	10.66
FdF Dep	7.99	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	7.86	8.59
Impac	6.57	7.18
Ind Trd	9.82	10.73
Pilot	7.27	7.95
GE S& S	27.18	
Gen Sec	6.81	N.L.
GrthFd A	4.22	4.61
Grth Ind	17.27	N.L.
Guard M	22.69	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.81	4.16
Grwth	5.53	6.05
Incom	6.65	7.27
Hart Gth	9.32	N.L.
Hart Lev	8.30	N.L.
Harvest	10.02	
Hedge	5.64	
Heritge	1.23	
Hor Man	15.93	17.22
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.68	5.11
Incom	3.79	4.14
Trus sh	12.25	13.39
Trus un	3.31	
Imp Cap	7.67	8.38
Imp Gth	6.35	6.92
IncF Am	13.07	14.28
Inc Bost	5.42	5.94
Industry	2.68	
INTGN	7.53	8.14
Int Invst	15.93	17.46
Inver Gth	6.96	N.L.
ICA	12.25	13.39
Inv Guld	6.55	N.L.
Inv Indic	1.78	N.L.
Inves Bos	9.90	10.82
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.47	8.19
Capit S	4.60	5.04
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.23	5.48
IDS Grt	5.36	
IDS ndi	4.68	5.09
Mutl	8.15	8.86
Prog	3.12	3.39
Stock	16.77	13.22
Select	8.56	9.20
Var Pv	6.43	6.98
Inv Resh	5.07	5.54
Istel	20.91	21.56
Ivy	5.99	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.48	9.22
Janus F	15.55	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Bond	17.72	19.26
Grwth	6.11	6.64

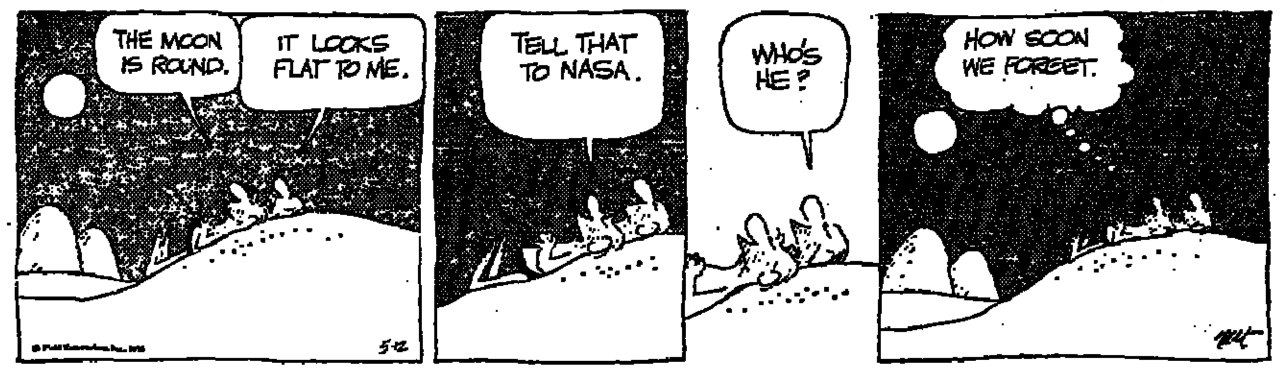
	Bid	Asked
Signat	7.36	8.00
Johnstn	20.30	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.81	4.17
Cus B1	16.65	17.42
Cus B2	16.90	18.52
Cus B4	7.17	7.86
Cus K1	6.37	6.99
Cus K2	5.08	5.56
Cus S1	18.67	20.45
Cus S2	8.73	9.57
Cus S3	7.30	8.00
Cus S4	3.08	3.38
Polar	3.11	3.40
Land Gth	6.49	7.10
LD Edie	13.05	13.96
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	13.76	15.11
Lex Gr	6.12	6.69
Lex Inc	10.10	11.04
Lex Rh	12.42	13.57
Life Ins	5.90	6.45
Lincoln Natl:		
Linc Ca	5.96	6.51
Sol Am	6.40	N.L.
Sel Opp	8.87	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.20	N.L.
Mul	12.58	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affilta	6.81	7.35
A Bus	2.81	3.03
Bnd Db	9.12	9.97
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	9.39	10.26
Incom	8.24	9.01
US Gov	9.89	10.81
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	6.51	7.13
Indep	6.74	7.39
Mass	9.51	10.42
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.08	11.02
MIG	10.12	11.06
MID	11.82	12.92
MFD	11.25	12.30
MCD	12.05	13.17
Mates	1.38	N.L.
Mathers	9.58	N.L.
Mid AM	4.34	4.74
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	9.16	10.01
MSB Fd	13.12	N.L.
Mut Ben	8.38	9.16
MIF Fd	7.25	7.84
MIF Gth	3.41	3.69
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.20	11.37
Grwth	4.21	4.58
Incom	7.77	8.45
Mut Shrs	19.75	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.74	N.L.
NEA Mut	8.13	
Natl Ind	8.53	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.49	8.19
Bond	4.02	4.39
Divid	3.17	3.46
Grwth	5.29	5.78
Pf Stk	5.19	5.67
Incom	4.43	4.84
Stock	6.44	7.04
NE Life Fund:		
Equit	14.52	15.78
Grwth	8.67	9.42
Incom	13.06	14.20
Side	13.20	14.35
Neuw Fd	7.62	N.L.
New Per	14.82	16.20
New Wld	10.54	11.52
Newton	11.03	12.05
Nichls Fd	11.85	N.L.
Noreast	13.35	N.L.
Omega	7.39	7.51
One WmS	14.30	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	5.91	6.45
Incom	7.07	7.73
Opp Mo	9.61	
AIM	8.46	9.25
Time	5.58	6.10
OTC Sec	9.58	10.41
Param M	6.52	7.13
Partner	7.66	N.L.
Paul Rvr	3.32	5.81
Pegas Fd	3.34	3.66
Penn Sq	6.77	N.L.
Penn Mu	2.15	N.L.
Phila	6.36	6.95
Phoe Cap	7.71	8.43
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg FS	11.85	12.95
Pilg Fd	6.79	7.42
Mag C	2.90	N.L.
Mag In	7.67	8.38
Pine St	9.73	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	11.08	12.11
II	9.78	10.69
Plan Inv	10.09	10.97
Pilgrth	10.31	11.27
Plitrnd	6.20	6.78
Price Funds:		
Grwth	10.91	N.L.
Incom	9.37	N.L.
N Era	10.73	N.L.
N Horiz	7.04	N.L.
Pro Fund	5.99	N.L.
Prov Gth	7.22	7.89
Pru SIP	8.57	9.37
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	9.50	10.38
Emlt	8.96	9.79
Georg	12.12	13.25
Grwth	9.70	10.60

	Bid	Asked
Incom	6.94	7.58
Invest	7.44	8.15
Vista	9.42	10.30
Voyag	10.02	10.95
Reserv	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.69	5.13
Safec Eqt	6.96	7.61
Safec Gth	5.56	6.08
Scudder Funds:		
Specl	21.02	N.L.
Balan	13.23	N.L.
Com St	8.37	N.L.
Man Rs	10.04	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.56	5.00
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.21	3.52
Invest	5.70	6.25
Ultra	6.79	7.44
Sent Gth	8.54	9.26
Sentry F	11.86	12.89
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	4.31	4.71
Entrp	5.19	5.67
Fiel Fd	4.21	4.60
Harbr	7.02	7.67
Legal	6.15	6.72
Pace	7.28	7.96
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	15.55	16.99
Incom	15.69	17.15
Invest	8.30	9.07
Sherm D	17.62	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.63	7.25
Invest	8.80	9.62
Trust	6.75	7.38
Vent	7.65	8.36
SB Eqty	9.00	N.L.
SB I&Gr	9.17	N.L.
SoGen Int	10.69	11.19
Sw Invs	6.24	6.75
Swin Gt	4.64	5.02
Sover Inv	10.34	11.30
Spectra F	3.78	N.L.
S&P IntD	5.31	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.00	4.37
Div Fd	4.17	4.56
Prog F	3.78	4.13
StFrm Gt	4.44	N.L.
S Frm In	6.14	N.L.
State St	38.75	39.11
Seadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.49	N.L.
Asso F	.94	N.L.
Invest	1.11	N.L.
Ocean	6.18	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	17.59	N.L.
Cap O	7.70	N.L.
Stock	12.35	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.68	6.22
Incom	7.62	8.35
Kemp	10.14	10.79
Sumit	7.69	8.43
Tech	6.15	6.74
Survey F	8.61	9.41
Temp Gt	8.23	9.02
Temp Inv	1,000	N.L.
Trns Cap	7.34	7.98
Trav Eq	9.00	9.86
Tudr Hed	10.82	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.62	N.L.
TwnC Inc	4.41	N.L.
Twen Fiv	4.30	N.L.
USAA Gt	8.05	N.L.
US GovSe	9.41	9.55
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.91	4.28
Balan	6.95	7.60
ComSt	10.51	11.49
Unit Mut	7.40	8.09
Unifund	7.47	8.16
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	10.90	11.91
Nat Inv	6.36	6.95
U Cap	8.67	9.48
Union	11.08	12.11
United Funds:		
Accm	5.97	6.54
Bond	6.55	7.18
Con Gr	8.61	9.44
Con Inc	7.99	8.76
Incom	10.14	11.11
Scien	5.89	6.45
Vang	5.02	5.50
Unit Svcs	4.16	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.53	6.04
Incom	4.00	4.37
Lev Grt	6.36	6.95
Spl Sit	2.90	3.17
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.05	6.61
Comm	5.90	6.45
Specl	6.31	6.90
Vandrbt	2.49	2.72
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	18.22	19.90
Ivest	7.59	8.30
Morg	10.27	11.22
Trust	9.22	10.08
Wellsl	10.36	11.32
Wellin	9.19	10.04
West B	9.04	9.88
Windr	7.37	8.05
Vantg TN	4.32	
Var In P	3.24	3.52
Viking	4.62	N.L.
Wall St G	5.63	6.15
Wash M	11.16	12.20
Weing Eq	19.06	N.L.
West Ind	2.33	2.55
Westt Grt	6.95	7.55
Wisc Fd	4.75	5.19
Ziegler	8.55	9.39

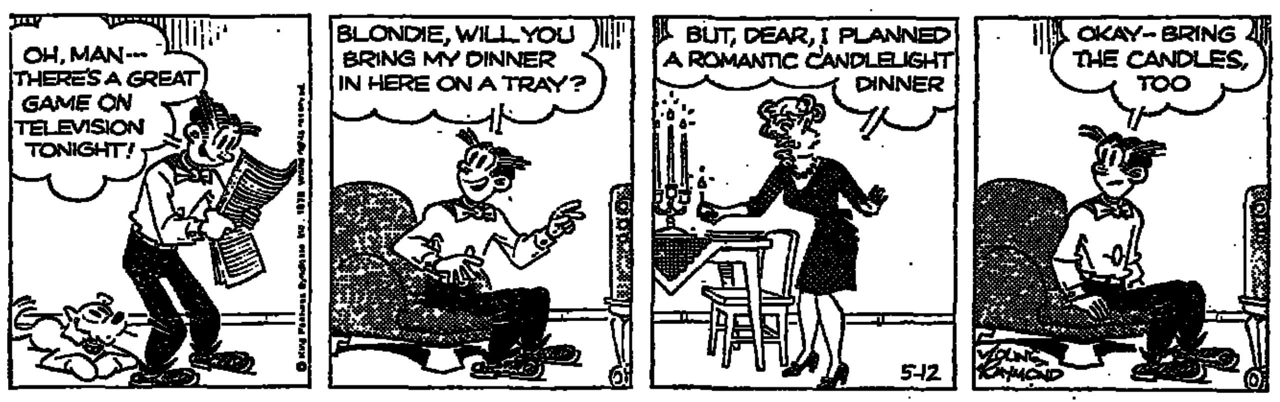
PEANUTS



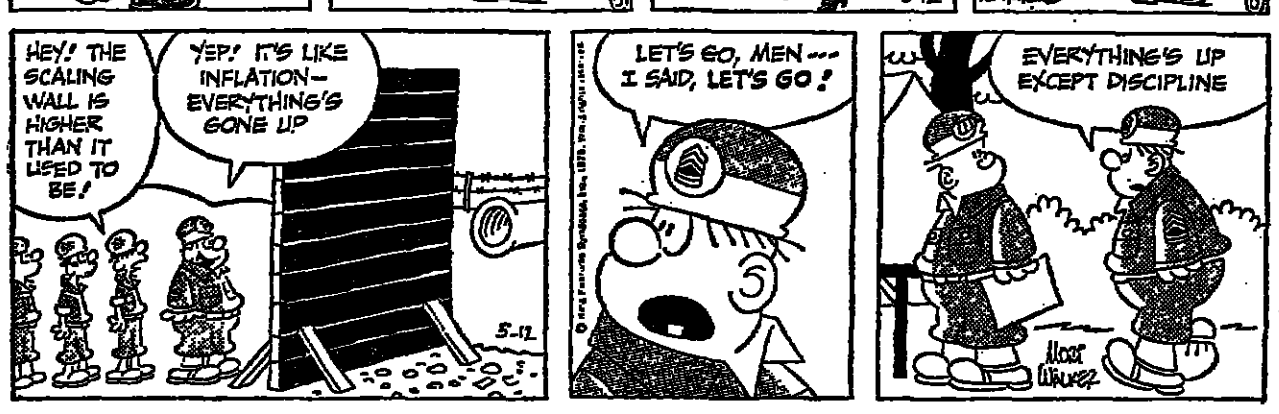
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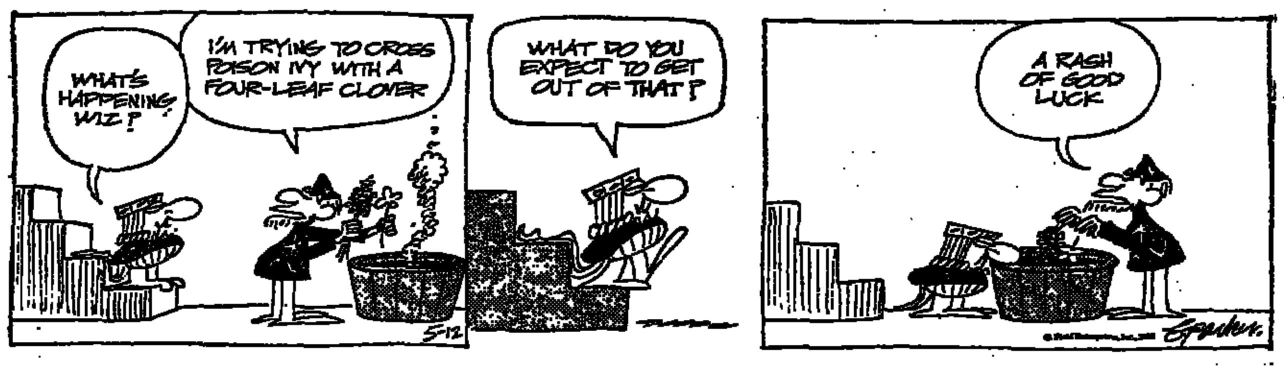
BLONDIE



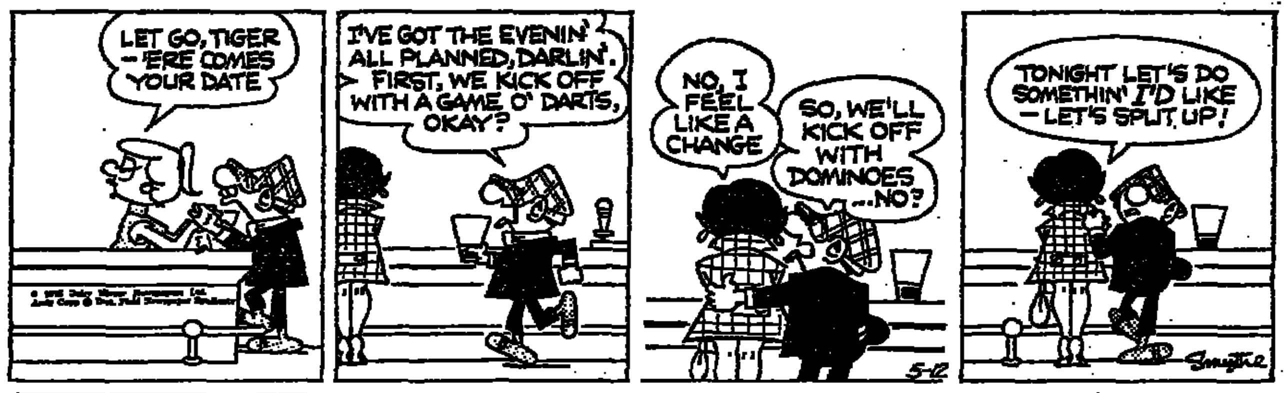
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FLUTA

NEPOR

WHOANY

ABNERN



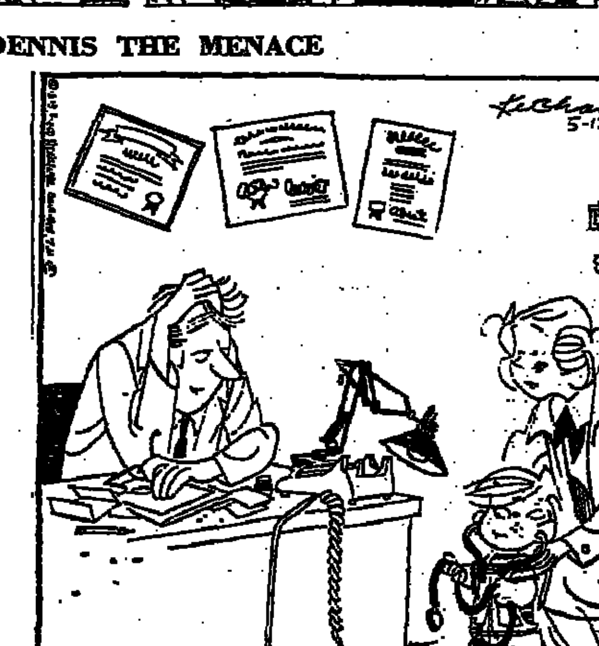
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here " ◯◯◯◯◯ "

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: FRAME TONIC TYPING EFFIGY
Answer: When a businessman's in good condition he shows it—A PROFIT

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHEW! AS THEY SAY, MRS. MITCHELL... ALL SYSTEMS ARE GO FOR ANOTHER SIX MONTHS."

BOOKS

Criminals at Large

By Newgate Callendar

ELLESTON Trevor's "Night Stop" (Doubleday, $6.95) is written with a curious sympathy for the underdog. The book concerns a wretched little man, a hustler who sells cheap jewelry. He sees a car go out of control on a Las Vegas highway, investigates and finds two people. One turns out to be an injured judge with a bright political future. The other is the body of his girl friend.

Basically it's a Chappaquiddick plot situation. But the drifter gets ideas and holds the judge up for blackmail. Not too much money is involved; the wretched little man does not think big. But this will be the only chance in his life to make any kind of score. Within his limitations he is honest; he plays square, and is outraged when he thinks that the judge's wife and lawyer are trying to cheat him. In the meantime the police get into the act. They think the judge has been kidnapped and begin closing the net.

Trevor has a sympathetic outlook into the aspirations of the little man. But he does not get sentimental about it. The drifter starts out a punk and ends up a punk. He does have some qualities, however, that the elegant, rich people with whom he comes in contact do not have. Trevor skillfully contrasts the two worlds. "Night Stop" is an unusually taut book.

The chief interest in "Tombs of Blue Ice" by Ron Faust (Bobbs-Merrill, $6.50) are its mountain-climbing sequences. It is Faust's first novel, and he is writing about something he knows. At the beginning, three men are climbing a mountain in the French Alps. A storm comes up. One man is killed, one badly injured, and the third heads back to get help. But the rescuers find only the dead man. What has happened to the injur[ed] one?

It turns out that he is [a] German, the son of a Nazi w[ar] criminal who had terrorized th[e] very area during the war. [A] lot of people thus hated [the] missing German's father. T[he] survivor of the expedition, [an] American, decides to find o[ut] what has happened. So of cour[se] he also gets into trouble, a[nd] there is a final sequence wh[ere] the German, a veteran moun[taineer], and the American ha[ve] a chase scene through the an[cient] ice and rock. The story [is] uncomplicated and fast-movin[g]. This is a promising first nov[el].

"One Man's Murder" by Dav[id] Delman (McKay, $5.95) brin[gs] back Lieut. Jacob Horowitz [of the] Nassau County Homicide. O[ne] of the central characters is [a] 74-year-old monster who is t[he] head of an advertising agen[cy]. Everybody hates him, for go[od] reason. There is a party at whi[ch] he will announce his success[or] as head of the agency. Surpris[e]: He is not murdered. The ma[n] he is about to nominate gets [it]. Horowitz goes about solving t[he] case in his usual quiet mann[er]. He also is having a bit of troubl[e] with his new wife. She is bor[ed] with being a housewife and wan[ts] to get back into police wo[rk]. All very low-keyed and pleasan[t], a diverting entertainment.

"The Juror" by Michael Under[wood] (St. Martin's, $6.95), h[as] to do with the death of a ju[ror] during the trial of a Lond[on] gangster. Naturally everybo[dy] thinks the gangster had a ha[nd] in it. A mistrial is declared, a[nd] Scotland Yard gets to wo[rk]. This is a competent but ploddi[ng] mystery. It is all right as f[ar] as it goes, but there is lit[tle] excitement.

On the routine side also [is] "Craig and the Tunisian Tang[le]" by Kenneth Benton (Walk[er], $5.95). Peter Craig, the diplom[atic] agent, is involved here i[n] ferreting out a revolution[ary] group of young activists in Tu[ni]sia. Plenty of action a[nd] romance, but everything is pr[e]dictable, and the final showdo[wn] is comic-strip stuff. No better [is] "Minotaur Country" by Hel[en] McCloy (Dodd, Mead, $5.95). [A] pretty newspaper girl goes to w[ork] in the governor's office, gets [a] crush on him, finds somethi[ng] venomous pursuing the gover[nor] and his family. Junk. [On] page 156, incidentally, we m[eet] our old friend Lady Macbe[th].

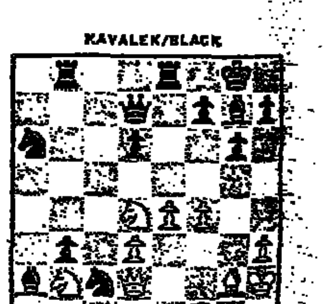
© The New York Times

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

A	R	C	S		R	A	B	I	D		B	A	T	S
G	O	A	L		E	L	A	T	E		A	B	E	T
A	T	T	A		L	O	S	E	R		N	O	L	A
R	E	C	T		E	N	S		I	N	D	R	I	S
		H	E	S	A	G	O	O	D	C	A	T	C	H
L	O	C	R	I	S			G	E	O	G			
A	M	O		S	E	A	T	E	D		E	C	H	O
C	A	L	C	I		V	I	E		G	R	A	I	N
E	R	D	A		T	E	A	S	E	R		T	E	L
			T	A	R	N			D	E	S	C	R	Y
C	A	T	C	H	E	S	U	P	W	I	T	H		
A	L	O	H	A	S		K	E	A		O	O	Z	E
R	A	K	I		S	T	A	R	R		K	N	O	T
O	M	E	N		E	A	S	E	D		E	T	O	N
B	O	N	G		D	R	E	S	S		R	O	S	A

CHESS

By Robert Byr[ne]



Position after 24 N-B7

How often do you hear the pitiful cry, "I had a won game!" announcing that someone has botched? One of the commonest causes for such a misfortune is reliance on excessive formalism, the belief that once the material has been gained or the positional advantage secured, the game will reward the effort by winning itself.

What is the remedy? First of all, the judgment that there exists an advantage *sufficient to decide* the game should be played down as much as possible and all self-admiration for the nifty way the advantage was acquired should be postponed until afterward, when the point is actually scored.

The concrete process of winning should be taken to be as much of a challenge as the struggle for advantage earlier in the game. In any case, the winning process should be approached, not as an unglamorous chore to be carried out, but as an opportunity for more exciting play. After all, it is more fun to be handling a winning position than a losing one.

How to Do It

Lubomir Kavalek, a United States grandmaster, produced a model, original way to win his encounter with the Bulgarian master Luben Popov in the Hoogoven International Tournament.

Instead of the weak exchange 10 PxP, RPxP, dissipating the white center, Popov could have aimed directly for a kingside attack by 10 P-B4. Nevertheless, he had a second chance with 13 P-B4 and, once again, missed it.

His alternative, 13 P-QR4, PxP; 14 NxP, was proven faulty by Kavalek's moves 14 to 16, which forced the gain of a pawn, since 17 PxP would have lost a piece after 17 . . . RxR.

Kavalek bent himself at once to the winning task, opening the diagonal of his KB with 18 . . . PxP and readying sharp tactical play with 19 . . . KR-K1. The point of his 20 . . . B-R7 was that the blockade of the passed pawn by 21 R-N2 would run into 21 . . . N-Q4; 22 B-N1, P-N6, which would have left Popov's knight on QR4 stranded.

Even when Popov avoided that with 21 R-B1, Kavalek powerfully transferred a second knight to the queenside with 22 . . . N-Q4! and 23 . . . N/4-N5, throwing all his reserves into the plan of ramming through his QNP.

Kavalek's 24 . . . N-B7!, reinforcing the immobilization of Popov's knight on Q4, compelled White to yield another pawn by 25 P-K5. The purpose of the exchange sacrifice 27 . . . RxB! was to put pressure on the blockading knight by 29 . . . Q-Q5.

With 30 . . . N-N5 Kavalek threatened to exchange on N7 followed by . . . NxQP, and, after Popov's 31 B-B1, he once again cut off the protection of the white knight by 31 . . . N-B7!

Kavalek's interpolation 33 . . . B-Q4ch, ruled out 34 K-N1, RxN; 35 RxN, RxR; 36 QxR, B-RN6, after which nothing can stop Black from reducing to an elementary king-and-pawn ending. But after 34 B-N2, RxN, further play was useless, for 35 RxN, RxR; 36 QxR, *Q-R8ch* leads to mate in two.

ENGLISH OPENING

White Popov	Black Kavalek	White Popov	Black Kavalek	White Popov	Black Kavalek
1 P-QB4	P-K4	13 P-QR4	PxP	25 P-K5	NxN
2 N-QB3	P-Q3	14 NxP	R-N1	26 BxN	PxP
3 P-KN3	N-KB3	15 B-Q2	Q-Q2	27 BxP	RxB
4 B-N2	P-KN3	16 K-R2	P-B4	28 PxR	BxPch
5 P-Q3	B-N2	17 P-B4	PxNP	29 K-R1	Q-Q5
6 P-K4	O-O	18 B-K3	PxP	30 R-KB2	N-N5
7 KN-K2	P-B3	19 PxP	KR-K1	31 B-B1	N-B7
8 O-O	P-QR3	20 N-Q4	B-R7	32 N-B4	P-N7
9 P-KR3	P-QN4	21 R-B1	P-N6	33 NxP	B-Q4ch
10 PxP	RPxP	22 N-N2	N-Q4	34 B-N2	RxN
11 P-QN4	N-R3	23 B-N1	N/4-N5	35 Q-R5	QxR
12 R-N1	B-K3	24 Q-Q2	N-B7	36 Resigns.	

هكذا من الأصل

Cincinnati Loses, 3-2

Sunday: Seaver Ends N.Y. Loss Streak

NEW YORK, May 11 (UPI).—Tom Seaver, recovering from a rocky first inning, pitched New York to a 3-2 victory today over the Cincinnati Reds, ending the Mets' six-game losing streak.

Mike Phillips, obtained on waivers from San Francisco last week, scored the winning run in the bottom of the eighth inning on Rusty Staub's one-out single into rightfield.

Seaver gave up both Reds' runs in the first inning as Pete Rose opened the game with a 400-foot shot to right-centerfield, which landed squarely atop the fence and bounced over for a homer. Joe Griffey followed with a one-hop double off the fence, advanced to third on Joe Morgan's groundout and scored on Dan Driessen's infield single.

But Seaver allowed the Reds only three more hits the rest of the way in improving his record to 4-3.

Astros 6, Expos 0

At Montreal, Larry Dierker shut out the Astros on five hits and Roger Metzger drove in three runs to lead Houston to a 6-0 victory.

The Expos have now been shut out seven times in the 14 games they have lost.

Houston took a 1-0 lead in the fourth inning off loser Dennis Blair, added two more runs in the fifth and three more in the ninth.

Dierker picked up his fourth victory in seven decisions as he walked four and struck out two. He was in trouble only once, in the first inning, when Montreal loaded the bases, but forced Larry Bittner to hit into a double play.

Dodgers 7, Pirates 0

At Pittsburgh, Ron Cey hit a triple, a run-scoring double and scored once to help starter Don Sutton become the first seven-game winner in the major leagues as Los Angeles scored a 7-0 victory over the Pirates.

Sutton gave up eight hits, all singles, in raising his record to 4-1 for the year.

The Dodgers took a 2-0 lead in the fourth inning off loser Ken Brett, who walked Davey Lopes, gave up a run-scoring triple to Lee Lacy and allowed Lacy to score on a wild pitch.

Padres 2, Cubs 1

At Chicago, Hector Torres singled on a 3-2 pitch, scoring Dave Winfield with two out in the top of the eighth inning to lift San Diego and Dave Freisleben to a 2-1 victory over the Cubs.

Torres's hit, a line drive to rightfield, came off Bill Bonham. Winfield had opened the inning by drawing a walk. After Mike Ivie popped up and Randy Hundley flied out, Winfield stole second. Steve Huntz was walked intentionally, but Torres delivered the game-winning blow.

Braves 7, Phillies 3

At Atlanta, Earl Williams hit a two-run homer in the first inning and Ralph Garr hit a three-run homer in the fourth to power the Braves to a 7-3 victory over Philadelphia.

Buzz Capra gave up three runs in the first two innings and was in trouble several times, but he went the distance to give the Braves a sweep of their three-game series with the Phillies.

Philadelphia committed four errors and only two of the seven Atlanta runs off losing pitcher Wayne Twitchell were earned.

Cardinals 4, Giants 3

At St. Louis, Ted Simmons's two-run home run capped a four-run first inning which featured four straight extra-base hits and St. Louis completed a three-game sweep with a 4-3 victory over San Francisco.

The Cardinals bunched five of their six hits off rookie Pete Falcone in the first inning. Lou Brock and Ted Sizemore started the rally with back-to-back doubles, Sizemore scored on Luis Melendez's triple into the right-field corner and he scored on Simmons's drive over the wall.

Red Sox 5, Angels 2

At Anaheim, Rico Petrocelli and Rick Burleson each singled home two runs and designated-hitter Jim Rice contributed a solo homer as Boston beat California, 5-2.

Southpaw Bill Lee scattered seven hits in hurling the Red Sox to their seventh victory in eight games. Boston moved back to within a game of first-place Milwaukee in the American League East.

Indians 4, White Sox 3

At Cleveland, Tom McCraw's single in the 11th inning and two Chicago errors on the same play brought in two runs and gave the Indians a 4-3 victory over Chicago, snapping a five-game losing streak.

Rico Carty walked to open the inning and Charlie Spikes sacrificed him to second. Carty took third on Buddy Bell's long foul out and then Chicago pitcher Terry Forster intentionally walked John Ellis to bring up McCraw. McCraw topped a bouncer down the third-base line, Forster threw wild past first base as Carty came in and then rightfielder Bob Veluccio threw wildly home as Ellis scored the winning run.

Royals 4, Brewers 0

At Kansas City, aggressive baserunning by Hal McRae and Harmon Killebrew, who stole his first base in four years, keyed a three-run fourth inning and sparked the Royals to a 4-0 victory over Milwaukee.

More Sports News On Page 11

McRae stretched a routine single into a double with two out in the fourth and Killebrew followed with a run-scoring single before stealing his first base since 1971, also against Milwaukee.

Cookie Rojas then drove in Killebrew with a single, went to second on the throw home and scored on a single by Frank White.

Twins 6, Orioles 4

At Baltimore, Steve Brye and Craig Kusick each drove in two runs as Minnesota downed the Orioles, 6-4, behind Bert Blyleven's six-hitter in the first game of a doubleheader.

Brye's two-run double highlighted a four-run fifth inning which chased loser Mike Cuellar. Kusick batted in single runs in the second and eighth innings as the Twins evened their record at 12-12.

Blyleven enjoyed a 5-1 lead until the Orioles rallied with three runs in the sixth inning, including a two-run double by Tommy Davis. Blyleven struck out eight and walked two in his fourth complete game in eight starts.

Rangers 11, Tigers 7

At Detroit, Leo Cardenas hit his first home run in three seasons to finish a five-run fifth inning that enabled Texas to build up a big enough lead for an 11-7 victory over the Tigers and a sweep of their three-game series.

Joe Lovitto singled and scored on a triple by Len Randle that chased loser Mickey Lolich. Jeff Burroughs, who had touched Lolich for his sixth home run of the season in the third inning, was walked before Jim Fregosi singled home Randle against reliever Tom Walker.

A fielder's choice and sacrifice fly to second base, which Gary Sutherland fell down on, brought in another run before Cardenas hit his first home run since he hit six for Cleveland in 1972.

A's 7, Yankees 5

At Oakland, Joe Rudi drove in three runs, the first two with a bases-loaded single, to key a six-run third-inning rally, and the third on a solo homer in the seventh while leading the A's to a 7-5 victory over New York Yankees.

Vida Blue, kayoed in the seventh on a two-run homer by Bobby Bonds that cut Oakland's lead to a run, gained credit for the victory to become the American League's first seven-game winner. Blue has lost only once in nine starts.



Associated Press.

Jim (Catfish) Hunter (left) is warmly received by Yankee teammate Bobby Bonds after Hunter's shutout victory.

Saturday: *Hunter Shuts Out Oakland*

By Joseph Durso

OAKLAND, Calif., May 11 (NYT).—Jim (Catfish) Hunter, the prodigal son, returned home with his $3.75-million contract yesterday and pitched the New York Yankees to a two-hit, 3-0 victory over the world-champion Oakland A's.

It was the first time that Hunter had faced his old teammates, for whom he won 88 games, and he made the most of it. In 1 hour 37 minutes of nearly perfect pitching, he threw only 88 pitches to 28 batters, allowed only two singles and no walks, struck out seven men and retired the final 18.

He also broke a six-game losing streak that had plunged the Yankees into last place. But his victory was more personal than that, although the crowd did not include Charles Finley, the controversial owner of the A's, from whom Hunter won his "free-dom" last fall after a legal fight over his contract.

But Hunter still had plenty of reminders that he now was an intruder after 10 seasons with the A's, for whom he pitched a perfect game in 1968 and against whom he pitched a small classic this sunny afternoon.

"It felt strange out there," he conceded afterward. "There were times after an inning when I almost headed into the wrong dugout . . . Some of the people were shouting things, calling me a turkey and deserter. The A's didn't say much, though."

The A's had nearly no success trying to hit the 29-year-old farmer from North Carolina as he won his third game against four losses. Bill North singled to center in the third inning and was caught stealing. Claudell Washington singled to center in the fourth and should have been wiped out on a double-play grounder, but wasn't. Outside of that, the A's got nothing.

The Yankees, meanwhile, picked on Ken Holtzman for runs in the second, fourth and eighth.

Angels 2, Red Sox 0

At Anaheim, Frank Tanana held Boston to four hits while striking out a career-high 13 batters yesterday and rookie Billy Smith singled-in his first major league run to give California a 2-0 victory over the Red Sox.

Tanana (2-0) outdueled Luis Tiant, who retired the first 15 Angels in order. California collected its four hits and both runs in the sixth inning. Tanana also struck out the side in the third and the ninth innings.

Brewers 3, Royals 0

At Kansas City, Hank Aaron singled home one run and scored another and righthander Pete Broberg yielded just two hits in eight innings, helping Milwaukee to a 3-0 triumph over the Royals.

After George Scott doubled in the second inning, Aaron singled him home with what proved to be the winning run. In the ninth, Aaron led off with a single, moved to second on Darrell Porter's single and came home on Sixto Lezcano's two-run double.

White Sox 8, Indians 3

At Cleveland, Buddy Bradford, who entered the game hitting .083, drove in four runs including three with a homer to cap a four-run fifth inning in pacing Chicago to an 8-3 victory over the Indians.

Bill Melton also got a homer for the White Sox and George Hendrick homered for Cleveland. The loss was the fifth straight for Cleveland.

Rangers 5, Tigers 2

At Detroit, Bill Hands pitched an eight-hitter and Mike Hargrove drove in two runs, one of them on a suicide squeeze, to lead Texas to a 5-2 victory over the Tigers.

Joe Coleman was tagged with his fourth loss in six decisions. He retired the side in the first inning to mark his ninth consecutive inning of hitless ball but gave up a lead-off single to Rick Burleson in the second.

Orioles 8, Twins 6

At Baltimore, designated-hitter Al Bumbry scored three runs and hit a single, double and triple to pace an extra-base Baltimore barrage as the Orioles beat Minnesota, 8-6.

Don Baylor hit his third home run, Brooks Robinson hit a bases-loaded double and Paul Blair added a triple as righthander Mike Torrez won his fourth game in five decisions.

Cardinals 9, Giants 2

At St. Louis, Lou Brock drove in two runs during an eight-run sixth inning and lefthander John Curtis won his first start of the season in a 9-2 victory for the Cardinals over San Francisco.

St. Louis reached Giants' starter Charlie Williams in the sixth with leadoff walks to Ted Sizemore and Jim Dwyer and a run-scoring single by Ted Simmons. Reliever Randy Moffitt came on and served a run-producing single to Ron Fairly and a wild pitch which scored Simmons. After a walk to Keith Hernandez, shortstop Mike Tyson's bloop single scored Fairly.

Curtis walked to load the bases and Brock promptly hit a broken-bat single into leftfield to score Hernandez and Tyson. Sizemore's sacrifice fly gave the Cards their seventh run of the inning and Brock, who had taken third on the sacrifice fly, scored on Dwyer's base hit.

Expos 8, Astros 7

At Montreal, Pepe Mangual singled home pinch-runner Jerry White with the winning run in the eighth inning to give the Expos an 8-7 victory over Houston.

The game was tied, 3-3, going into the bottom of the seventh when the Expos got four runs. Larry Lintz walked and scored on a single by Tim Foli and an error by Greg Gross as the Expos took a 4-3 lead. Mangual reached base on a fielder's choice and Mike Jorgensen was walked. Astro reliever Joe Niekro then gave up a three-run homer to Larry Bittner.

Dodgers 6, Pirates 2

At Pittsburgh, Tom Paciorek, inserted in a pre-game lineup change when Steve Yeager developed back pains, hit a three-run homer in the second inning to lead Los Angeles to a 6-2 victory over the Pirates.

Paciorek, who had batted only 12 times this season, collected his fourth homer after Ron Cey walked and Joe Ferguson was safe at first on a fielder's choice. Paciorek went 3-for-4, hitting singles in the sixth and eighth innings.

Cubs 5, Padres 1

At Chicago, Jose Cardenal collected two singles and a double and drove in two runs to back up the five-hit pitching of Rick Reuschel and Geoff Zahn to lift the Cubs to a 5-1 victory over San Diego.

Reuschel, who had dropped his last three decisions, was forced to leave the game in the sixth inning when his right ankle stiffened. The ankle received a shot off the bat of Hector Torres in the third inning. The 6-4 righthander gave up just four hits and struck out five in the five innings he worked.

Reds 7, Mets 1

At New York, Tony Perez, Dave Concepcion and George Foster each drove in two runs to pace Cincinnati to a 7-1 victory over the Mets—their sixth consecutive loss.

Starting pitcher Clay Kirby picked up the victory, his second in five decisions, but he needed relief help from Will McEnaney. Rusty Staub hit his third homer for the Mets' only run.

Braves 2, Phillies 1

At Atlanta, Earl Williams lined a single off the glove of leftfielder Ollie Brown in the 11th inning to support the victory of Atlanta pitcher Phil Niekro as the Braves edged Philadelphia 2-1.

Niekro gave up only seven hits and struck out eight in his third complete game of the season to gain his second victory against three losses.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	18	8	.692	—
Pittsburgh	13	11	.542	4
Philadelphia	13	13	.500	5
St. Louis	11	14	.440	6 1/2
Montreal	10	13	.435	6 1/2
New York	10	14	.417	7

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	20	11	.645	—
Cincinnati	18	13	.581	2
Atlanta	16	15	.500	4 1/2
San Francisco	14	15	.483	5
San Diego	14	16	.467	5 1/2
Houston	10	23	.303	11

(Sunday Results not included)

Friday's Results

Chicago 5, San Diego 2.
Montreal 8, Houston 7.
Los Angeles 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 7, New York 1.
Atlanta 3, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 9, San Francisco 2.

Sunday's Games

Los Angeles 7, Pittsburgh 0.
New York 3, Cincinnati 2.
Houston 6, Montreal 0.
San Diego 2, Chicago 1.
Atlanta 7, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 4, San Francisco 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Milwaukee	16	9	.640	—
Boston	13	10	.565	2
Detroit	12	11	.522	3
Baltimore	11	14	.440	5
New York	11	16	.407	6
Cleveland	10	15	.400	6

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	16	12	.571	—
Texas	16	12	.571	—
California	15	15	.500	2
Kansas City	14	15	.483	2 1/2
Minnesota	11	12	.478	2 1/2
Chicago	12	16	.429	4

(Sunday Results not included)

Friday's Results

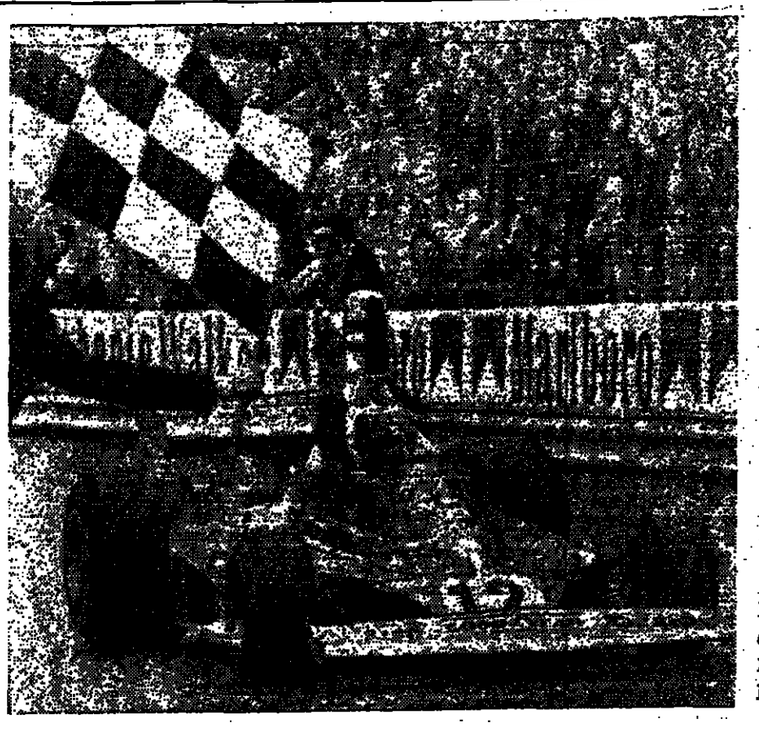
Texas 3, Detroit 1
Chicago 2, Cleveland 0.
Minnesota 5, Baltimore 2.
Milwaukee 7, Kansas City 1.
Boston 4, California 1.
Oakland 4, New York 3.

Saturday's Results

Baltimore 8, Minnesota 6.
Texas 5, Detroit 2.
New York 3, Oakland 0.
Chicago 8, Cleveland 3.
Milwaukee 3, Kansas City 0.
California 2, Boston 0.

Sunday's Games

Texas 11, Detroit 7.
Cleveland 4, Chicago 3.
Minnesota 6, Baltimore 4.
Kansas City 4, Milwaukee 0.
Boston 5, California 2.
Oakland 7, New York 4.



Niki Lauda crosses finish line first in his Ferrari.

AP

At Monaco

Lauda's Ferrari Wins Grand Prix

By Bernard Kirsch

MONACO, May 11 (IHT).—Austrian Niki Lauda finished the race wet from rain and sweat, somewhat dazed and slightly exhausted today, but that didn't stop him from meeting the prince and princess.

Lauda, who reached the big time in quick fashion, drove a Ferrari to victory in the Monaco Grand Prix, easily finishing ahead of runner-up Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil, with another Brazilian, Carlos Pace, third, and Ronnie Peterson of Sweden fourth on the slowest course of the grand prix circuit.

The track was made even slower today by rain which ended just before posttime and the Austrian needed 2 hours, 1 minute, 2.31 seconds before he was given his wreath of triumph by Prince Rainier and Princess Grace and before he gave the Ferrari team its first triumph here in 20 years.

The victory was greeted by cries of "forza Ferrari" from the large Italian congregation that annually makes the trip across the border to join the crowd of more than 100,000. It made little difference to them that, while the car is Italian, the driver was Austrian.

Picked Last Year

But Italy has failed to entice its fast drivers off the autostrada and onto the auto tracks, except for Lella Lombardi, the only woman Formula-One driver.

Ferrari picked Lauda last year and he responded with two victories, although his success did not bring an altogether positive response from his wealthy family, which tried to prevent him from driving too fast by not giving him money for automobile ventures.

Lauda no longer needs the money; he now has the reputation. He also has third place in this year's drivers' standings with 14 points. Leading is defending champion Fittipaldi, with 21 points, and second is Pace with 16.

In today's race, however, Pace in a Brabham and Fittipaldi in a McLaren were always far behind Lauda. The 25-year-old Austrian perfectly followed the strategy needed for this street course. He drove fast enough in the qualifiers to gain the pole position. When he saw the wave of the opening flag, he steered into a lead which he never lost and, at one time, built to 16 seconds. The final margin was only three and a half seconds, but Lauda said:

"At the end, I was just trying to take it easy. I knew I led by 14 seconds."

Lauda added that his Ferrari team mechanics also won the race to change tires when the wet track died. With two scurrying and frantic Italian workers on each tire, only about 30 seconds was needed to put on the fastest Goodyears.

Engine Caught Fire

The team handling the Penske of Mark Donohue needed slightly longer for such a change, while the workers standing in the pits of Mario Andretti's Parnelli only had time to work on the engine. Their efforts failed as the engine caught fire fewer than 20 minutes after the race began and Andretti had more time to think about Indianapolis, his next stop.

Finishing fifth was Patrick Depailler of France in a Tyrrell. Jochen Mass of West Germany was sixth in a McLaren; Jody Schechter of South Africa seventh in a Tyrrell; Jackie Ickx of Belgium eighth in a Lotus, and Carlos Reutemann of Argentina ninth in a Brabham.

There were no injuries nor mishaps on this safe circuit made safer by the small field. The cars here seldom exceed 140 miles an hour, as there are 19 gear changes to be made on the 2.027 circuit. It meant two hours of concentration for Lauda and the rest of the drivers.

But the Austrian still had enough energy to shake hands with royalty.

After talking about the top safety conditions on the circuit here, the Grand Prix Drivers Association today spoke about the dismal status of Watkins Glen and threatened not to drive on the course in October.

Schechter, one of the spokesmen for the GPDA, said that the Watkins Glen oroganizers had been asked to improve the course more than two years ago and, during that time, nothing has been done and two grand prix drivers have been killed: François Cevert of France two years ago and Helmuth Koinigg of West Germany in last year's race. "We are now putting our foot down," Schechter said.

He said that the course will be inspected in August by a member of the GPDA. If the standards required by the drivers haven't been met, the United States will lose its grand prix on Oct. 5.

WORLD DRIVERS STANDINGS

1. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil, 21.
2. Carlos Pace, Brazil, 16.
3. Niki Lauda, Austria, 14.
4. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, 12.
5. Jochen Mass, West Germany, 10.5.
6. Jody Scheckter, South Africa, 9.
7. Patrick Depailler, France, 8.
8. James Hunt, Britain, 7.
9. Clay Regazzoni, Switzerland, 6.
10. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden, 5.
- Jackie Ickx, Belgium, 5.

Eliminate Celtics

NBA Bullets Win Eastern Crown

LANDOVER, Md., May 11 (UPI).—Sharpshooting guards Phil Chenier and Kevin Porter combined for 45 points today as the Washington Bullets knocked the defending champion Boston Celtics out of the National Basketball Association playoffs, 98-92.

The 4-2 series victory for the Eastern Conference title puts the Bullets into the NBA playoff final against the winner of the series between the Chicago Bulls and the Golden State Warriors. The Warriors tied that series at three games apiece today, beating the Bulls, 86-73.

Chenier, with 24 points, and Porter with 21, were only two of six Washington players to score in double figures.

After trailing by 18 points in the first half, the Celtics rallied to within five in the final quarter, but Chenier hit with key baskets to sew up the victory.

Nick Weatherspoon and Elvin Hayes helped out with 15 points apiece, while Dave Cowens led Boston with 23.

Taking advantage of erratic Celtic play and a balanced attack led by Hayes with 14 points, Washington dominated the contest from the outset to build a 55-40 margin at halftime.

Before a roaring home crowd of 19,035, the Bullets took a 6-0 opening edge on a pair of goals by Hayes and a layup by Kevin Porter. Boston failed to get a field goal until after 3:34 of play.

After his team stretched the margin to 18 points midway in the second quarter, Bullets coach K.C. Jones rested some of his starters briefly, but Boston was unable to cut the gap before intermission.

The Celtics limited Hayes to a free throw in the third period and rallied to within seven points on scoring surges by Cowens and Jo Jo White. Cowens turned in 12 points in the period and White added eight more as the Washington lead was reduced to 73-66.

Warriors 86, Bulls 72

CHICAGO, May 11 (UPI).—Rick Barry scored 36 points, stole the ball six times and passed off twice for Golden State baskets today to lead the Warriors to an 86-72 victory over the Chicago Bulls and a new life in their playoff series for the NBA's Western Division title.

The Warriors squared the best-of-seven series at three games apiece and forced a decisive seventh game on the Warriors' court Wednesday night. The victor will advance to the finals against the Washington Capitals.

The victory returned the home-court advantage in the series to the Warriors, who lost at home Thursday night when the Bulls won for only the third time in 29 playoff road games, to take a 3-2 lead in the series.

The Warriors fell behind by nine points in the first quarter today as the Bulls hit 55 per cent from the field to seize a 25-18 lead. Thereafter, Golden State came to life and the Bulls turned cold.

The Warriors outscored the Bulls by 15 points in the second period to grab a 46-38 lead at the half and the Bulls never came closer than five points the rest of the way, trailing most of the time by 10 or more points.

NBA Playoffs

Friday's Game

Boston 103, Washington 99 (Cowens 27, Havlicek 16; Chenier 32, Hayes 29) Washington leads best-of-seven, 3-2.

Sunday's Games

Washington 98, Boston 92 (Chenier 24, Porter 21; Cowens 22, Havlicek 19). Washington wins series, 4-3.

Golden State 86, Chicago 72 (Barry 36, Wilkes 13; Van Lier 24, Love 22). Series tied, 3-3.

Italy Wins at Rugby

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, May 11 (Reuters).—Italy beat Czechoslovakia, 49-9, in an international rugby match here yesterday.

Crampton, 2 Others Are Tied For Dallas Golf Classic Lead

DALLAS, May 11 (AP).—Australian Bruce Crampton scored a dramatic birdie—he missed eagle two by about an inch—on the final hole yesterday for a 67 that put him in a three-way tie for the lead in the third round of the $175,000 Byron Nelson Golf Classic.

A thunderstorm, packing heavy rains, blustery winds and lightning, forced postponement of today's final round. It is scheduled to be completed tomorrow.

Crampton, a winner last week in Houston who needs this title to complete a career sweep of the Texas tournaments, put together a 54-hole total of 203, 10 under par, on the 6,957-yard Preston Trail Golf Club course. He was tied for the lead with 41-year-old Rod Funseth and Bob Eastwood. Six other players were within two shots of the top spot in probably the closest tournament on the tour this year.

Eastwood took advantage of the almost ideal playing conditions for a second consecutive six-under-par 65. The last two rounds represent his best two scores as a professional. Funseth shot 66.

One stroke back at 204 were 44-year-old Miller Barber, Bob Smith and Tom Watson. Barber had a third-round 67.

Smith and Watson each had a share of the lead before bogeying the 18th hole for matching 69s.

The trio at 205, just two shots off the lead, was composed of Canadian George Knudson, Jack Ewing and second-round leader Larry Nelson. Nelson matched par 71 in the mild, almost windless weather; Ewing and Knudson shot 68s.

Johnny Miller, three-time winner this year and the pre-tourney favorite for the $35,000 first prize, had a 69 and remained four shots off the lead at 207.

"Just a pretty much routine round," Miller said. "I'm still bothered by the pain in my neck. But that's not the problem. I'm just not swinging very well."

Crampton took his share of the top spot with a magnificent six-iron shot from the right rough on the 18th hole.

The ball trickled only an inch to the right of the cup and came to rest about five feet beyond. The Aussie ran in the putt for the birdie that put him four under par on the hole in three day's play.

The 29-year-old Eastwood, seeking his first title in seven years of tour activity, missed only one fairway, hit every green and didn't come close to making a bogey. He has now gone 37 holes without a bogey. The highlight of his round was a string of three birdies in four holes starting on the 10th.

Funseth had the lead alone until a little lapse late in the round. He missed a three-foot birdie putt on the 15th, bogied the 16th from the water, then *regained a piece of the lead with* a 12-foot birdie putt on the next hole.

Referee Strike Cancels Soccer In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, May 11 (Reuters).—Argentina's entire weekend soccer program was canceled after referees decided to strike in protest against the arrest of one of their colleagues.

More than 100 matches were scrapped when the Football Referees Association decided not to work in repudiation of the arrest of Jorge Alvarez, who was detained last Sunday after awarding a disputed last-minute penalty.

Alvarez, who was refereeing a first-division match in the city of Rosario, Santa Fe Province, was arrested under a local law which permits spectators to take court action for alleged sports fraud.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego ..... 010 010 000—2 7 2
Chicago ..... 300 000 02x—5 9 1
McIntosh, Greif (7), Priselia (8) and Hundley; Burris, Knowles (8) and Hosley. W—Burris (4-1). L—McIntosh (3-2). HR—Monday (4th).

Houston ..... 006 400 000—4 9 1
Montreal ..... 000 014 00x—5 10 1
Roberts, Niekro (6), Scherman (8) and Jutze; Fryman, Montague (5), Demola (8), Murray (8) and Foote. W—Demola (1-0). L—Roberts (2-3).

Philadelphia ... 000 001 000—1 5 1
Atlanta ..... 020 001 00x—3 6 2
Underwood, Hilgendorf (7) and Boone; Harrison (2-1) and Pocoroba. L—Underwood (3-3). HR—Lusinski (6th).

Cincinnati ..... 000 040 000—4 8 0
New York ..... 000 100 011—3 13 0
Gullett, Borbon (7), McEnaney (9), Carroll (9) and Bench; Tate, Apodaca (5), Hall (8) and Grote. W—Gullett (4-1). L—Tate (1-3). HR—Kingman (5th), Garrett (1st).

San Francisco ... 102 000 010—4 7 0
St. Louis ..... 212 000 00x—6 9 2
D'Acquisto, Lavelle (3), Heaverlo (7) and Hill, Rader (7); McGlothen, Hrabosky (9) and Simmons. W—McGlothen (3-2). L—D'Acquisto (1-4). HR—Fairly (1st), Matthews (4th).

Los Angeles ... 000 012 003—6 9 2
Pittsburgh ..... 000 011 45x—11 13 1
Hooton, Marshall (7) and Ferguson; Ellis, Giusti (8) and Sanguillen. W—Ellis (2-2). L—Marshall (2-2). HR—Parker (3d).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas ..... 002 000 001—3 10 2
Detroit ..... 000 000 100—1 6 1
J. Brown (2-2) and Sundberg; Lagrow, Walker (9) and Freehan. L—Lagrow (2-2). HR—Horton (7th).

Chicago ..... 000 000 020—2 4 1
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000—0 6 1
Kaat, Gossage (9), Forster (9) and Downing; G. Perry (4-4) and Ellis. W—Kaat (5-0). HR—Kelly (1st).

Minnesota ..... 031 000 100—5 9 1
Baltimore ..... 000 000 003—3 7 0
Hughes (2-1) and Borgmann; Grimsley, Garland (7), Reynolds (9) and Duncan. L—Grimsley (0-4). HR—Duncan (1st).

Milwaukee ..... 100 000 501—7 9 0
Kansas City ... 010 000 000—1 5 0
Sprague, Murphy (7) and Porter; Fitzmorris, Pattin (7) and Martinez. W—Sprague (1-0). L—Fitzmorris (3-3). HR—Aaron (3d), Thomas (1st).

Boston ..... 011 030 100—6 7 0
California ..... 000 000 001—1 3 1
Wise (3-2) and Montgomery; Hassler (3-3) and Alletta, Sudakis (8). HR—Rivers (1st).

New York ..... 001 100 010—2 10 1
Oakland ..... 101 100 01x—4 5 0
Dobson, Lyle (8) and Munson; Abbott, Todd (4), Fingers (8) and Tenace. W—Fingers (2-2). L—Dobson (2-4). HR—White (4th), Jackson (5th), Tenace (3d), Nettles (2d).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas ..... 001 102 000—3 9 1
Detroit ..... 100 000 001—2 8 1
Hands (3-2) and Sundberg; Coleman, Lemanczyk (6) and Freehan. L—Coleman (2-4).

Minnesota ..... 010 000 500—6 13 4
Baltimore ..... 110 132 00x—8 10 1
Corbin, Butler (5), Burgmeier (7) and Borgmann; Torres, Alexander (7) and Duncan. W—Torres (4-1). L—Corbin (0-2). HR—Baylor (3d), Hisle (3d).

New York ..... 010 100 010—3 9 0
Oakland ..... 000 000 000—0 7 2
Hunter (3-4) and Munson; Holtzman (1-4) and Tenace.

Chicago ..... 001 040 021—8 11 2
Cleveland ..... 101 010 000—3 5 0
Wood, Gossage (6) and Downing; Hood, Buskey (5), Laroche (8), Boman (8) and Ashby. W—Wood (2-6). L—Hood (1-1). HR—Hendrick (5th), Bradford (1st), Melton (2d).

Milwaukee ..... 010 000 002—3 11 0
Kansas City ... 000 000 000—0 2 1
Broberg, Murphy (8) and Porter; Briles, Spitzorff (8) and Martinez. W—Broberg (5-3). L—Briles (3-1).

Boston ..... 000 000 000—0 4 0
California ..... 000 002 00x—2 4 0
Tiant (3-4) and Montgomery; Tanana (3-0) and Egan.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego ..... 000 010 000—1 5 2
Chicago ..... 220 100 00x—5 11 0
Siebert, Foster (2), Folkers (3), Frisella (4), Tomlin (7), Greif (8) and Kendall, Hundley (8); Reuschel, Zahn (8) and Hosley. W—Reuschel (2-3). L—Siebert (3-2).

Los Angeles ... 020 010 101—6 10 0
Pittsburgh ..... 000 001 000—2 10 2
Rau (5-1) and Ferguson; Rooker, Moose (5), Demery (8) and Sanguillen. L—Rooker (2-2). HR—Paciorek (1st).

Houston ..... 001 100 100—3 7 1
Montreal ..... 000 020 01x—3 9 2
Richard, Niekro (5), Crawford (8), Griffin (8), Scherman (8) and May; Renko, Taylor (7), Murray (8), Montague (9) and Foote. W—Murray (1-2). L—Crawford (0-2). HR—Bittner (1st).

Cincinnati ..... 100 031 020—7 8 1
New York ..... 000 001 000—1 5 1
Kirby, McEnaney (8) and Bench; Webb, Baldwin (5), Parker (5), Cram (8) and Stearns. W—Kirby (3-3). L—Webb (0-2). HR—Staub (3d), Foster (5th).

Philadelphia . 000 001 000 00—1 7 1
Atlanta ..... 100 000 000 01—2 8 0
Carlton, McGraw (8), Garber (10) and Boone; Niekro (8-8) and Pocoroba. L—Garber (1-2). HR—Garr (1st), Maddox (2d).

San Francisco ... 000 000 002—2 4 0
St. Louis ..... 000 005 01x—6 11 1
Williams, Moffitt (5) and Hill; Curtis, Sosa (9) and Simmons, Rudolph (8). W—Curtis (1-1). L—Williams (0-2).

هكذا من الأصل

Observer

Real Americans

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The sour-spirited reception given the Vietnam refugees is not surprising. It is perfectly consistent with the ancient American debate about who is fit to be American.

When the English got to America, they found many people who were not fit to be Americans. There were the Indians, and the English put them in their place, which was underground or out in the low-rent district away from the seashore.



Baker

There were the French, who were fitter than most people to be Americans, because they were at least Europeans, but they didn't speak English and, so, had to be driven out.

The Dutch came closer to fitting the qualifications for real Americans, but they didn't speak English either, so were sent to Albany, on the theory that they would freeze or wither away.

The Spanish were absolutely hopeless. They came from the Mediterranean. They had dark skin. They took siestas in the shank of the day, when real Americans were working to pay taxes. They were shunted off southward into jungle and desert.

Established as the real Americans, the English confronted the Africans, whom they had imported in chains. An obvious case. They were absolutely essential to do the heavy work involved in building the country but could never be real Americans because, as everybody knew, real Americans were hard-working people and blacks were shiftless and lazy and spent all their time singing, dancing and cadging handouts from the government.

* * *

So the real Americans wrote it firmly into the Constitution that the blacks were not real Americans.

Germans, Swedes and other northern Europeans—but not Irishmen—were granted real Americanhood with little delay. Since, like the real Americans who had put so many Indians underground and constitutionally excluded blacks from real Americanhood, they were light-skinned and Protestant.

Then, problems, problems. The Irish. They were white enough, all right, and even, remotely, European. But they were, all so Catholic. The solution was to grant them 18th-rate Americanhood, put them on four generations of probation at hard labor and let them be pronounced real Americans if they survived.

The Indians persisted despite their high interment rate, and were not so easily dealt with. You couldn't trust an Indian, so the real Americans cheated, betrayed and double-crossed them, rounded them up, put a fence around them and pronounced them useful only for being euchred by real Americans.

The blacks, who were no whiter than the Indians, tried to qualify for real Americanhood by becoming Protestants, but all they won was the right to play musical instruments in brothels and to satisfy the real Americans' occasional thirst for swift justice by being hanged on the courthouse square sycamore.

Soon Italians, Greeks, Poles, Slovaks, Russians and Chinese were pouring into the country. The Chinese, not being European, were declared 93d-rate Americans, and laws were passed to keep their relatives out of the country.

* * *

Then came Puerto Ricans and Mexicans. Real Americans? Not half likely, replied the English, Germans, Swedes, Irish, Italians, Greeks, Poles, Slovaks, Russians and all the other Europeans who had now become the real real Americans.

Real Americans came from Europe, and not Latin America, unless they were Cubans and hated Communism. So the Puerto Ricans and Mexicans were sent to pick beans or live in the Bronx and wait on tables.

By this time the Europeans who had arrived only 40 or 50 years earlier had become such real Americans that they urged that the blacks, who had arrived 300 years before them, be exported to Africa due to inability to be real Americans.

The Indians, meanwhile, were insolently refusing to die, although they could never be real Americans, and while all this was going on, more than 100,000 refugees arrived from Vietnam. Not Europeans, but Orientals. People who could never be real Americans.

The real Americans were sour and angry. As always.

Hutchins Reports Study Center to Slash Operations

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., May 11 (AP).—The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions will fire most of its full-time employees and set up a smaller operation in Chicago, the board of directors decided yesterday.

A severe financial crisis forced the move to Chicago and the elimination of the program in which full-time distinguished scholars discussed world problems, officials said.

Dr. Robert Hutchins, who founded the center 16 years ago, said a few employees will remain here to put out the center's publications. The 42-acre hillside estate will be held in trust as a guarantee of payment for the hundreds of thousands of dollars the center's employees are due in severance pay.

However, the directors said the facility may be sold if necessary to keep the revised program going in Chicago. Mr. Hutchins said almost all of the staff members in Santa Barbara would lose their jobs and begin receiving severance pay Thursday.

The center had been running a financial deficit of about $30,000 a month.

Irving Marder

Leading Surviving Avatar of the Résistance

CHARTRES, France, May 11 (IHT).—Moving very slowly, an *ancien combattant* emerged from the cathedral. He was supported on one side by the arm of a young functionary and on the other by a three-pronged metal cane. Dark glasses hid his blind eyes, and his left arm dangled uselessly. Negotiating the sidewalk with some difficulty, he was guided past a tangle of microphone wires and power cables around the tricolor-draped rostrum. From the phalanx of policemen and gendarmes holding back the spectators, arms stretched out to help him across the square to a seat facing the cathedral. Sunlight, breaking intermittently through a black, swollen sky, glinted on a row of medals as he was eased into the chair.

The next man to emerge from the immense Gothic doors moved somewhat more briskly, but he too benefited from the support of out-thrust arms. André Malraux, who will be 74, in November, mounted the rostrum, his thinning hair blowing in the sharp-edged wind, and the throng that had gathered to hear him settled back into their seats as flash-bulbs popped and television cameras rolled. Many of them had also just emerged from the cathedral, where the archbishop of Chartres had offered a mass in memory of those who died in the Nazi regime's concentration camps—May 10 was the 30th anniversary of the day when the first survivors in the camps were liberated by Allied troops.

For the French, Chartres has a special significance in that chapter of recent history. A legendary hero of the Résistance, Jean Moulin, was the prefect of the Eure-et-Loir Department, whose seat is in Chartres. After the fall of France in 1940, Moulin, working closely with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, unified the anti-Nazi underground movements in German-occupied northern-central France and Vichy France. As the first president of the National Resistance Council, he parachuted twice into occupied France from British aircraft. In June 1943 Moulin and seven other Résistance leaders, betrayed by a French double agent in the Résistance, were captured by an SS commando group in the Lyons area. There are conflicting accounts of exactly how Moulin died. But it is known that he underwent prolonged torture by Gestapo agents seeking details of the Résistance network, that they did not obtain the information they sought, and that he died, at 44, in 1943.



Washington Post.

André Malraux

Moulin's ashes were placed in the Pantheon in 1964, at rites attended by De Gaulle and also by Malraux, who was then France's Minister of Cultural Affairs. The throng at the Chartres cathedral Saturday had gathered to mourn the war and camp victims but also to honor the foremost surviving avatar of the Résistance epic. If Moulin was an apparently prosaic public official who, under the stress of a national crisis, assumed a hero's role, Malraux, when the war began in 1939, was a dashing figure who continued and extended a multi-faceted role he had assumed years before: a youthful explorer and archeologist, a world-famous novelist, a combat pilot for Republican Spain. Wounded and taken prisoner in the brief, chaotic period that preceded France's collapse, he escaped to become a thorn in the side of his former captors. Starting out briskly as (to quote from his Who's Who entry) "chef des services de dynamitage" in the Dordogne-Lot area, subsequently, as a colonel in the Résistance forces, he led a raid against the German occupation division Das Reich, and also commanded the Alsace-Lorraine Brigade, active on the German frontier.

But even heroes grow old. Saturday, mounting the tricolor-draped rostrum, he was a campaigner evidently drawing on a dwindling fund of energy. Bending to the typed script of his speech, his pale, pouched face impassive, he spoke in a rasping, sometimes quavering voice of France's renaissance after one of its darkest hours. He spoke in particular of the women among the 8,000 French citizens deported from occupied France to the Nazi death camps, and noted that of those 8,000 only 20% survived. He told the story of one Frenchwoman, a stenographer, who had agreed to let the Résistance forces install a radio transmitter in her house. It was discovered by the Gestapo, he related, who shot the nephew she lived with and sent her to Ravensbruck—site of the wartime experiments by Nazi doctors on female prisoners. But she, Malraux said, was one of the lucky few who emerged alive and unmutilated—"weighing 34 kilos." De Gaulle, he added, when the war in Europe ended, was among those who waited at the Gare de l'Est for "the first convoy of ghosts" from Ravensbruck.

It was a long speech and, standing up there in a stiff wind that almost swept away his script, the aging figure in black had grown very tired by the time it ended, though in one or two places his voice blazed with something like the old fire. But if there was occasional fire, there were no fireworks: It had been rumored that Malraux might use the occasion to respond to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's edict of last week that this year's celebration of the Allied victory in World War II would be the last. But no one in Chartres mentioned Giscard—who, after all, was only 19 years old in May 1945.



Associated Press

Rose Elder, wife of pro golfer Lee Elder, has a kiss and a trophy for President Ford after tournament round

PEOPLE: *Ford Wins Golf Bet: Flip Wilson Fund-Raiser*

President Ford beat comedian Flip Wilson in a golf match at the Lake of the Woods course Saturday in Fredericksburg, Va., and won a promise that the comedian would hold a campaign fund-raiser for him. Ford and Wilson made a playful bet during their golf game with pros Lee Elder and Jim Wiechers in the Lee Elder Celebrity Pro-Am tournament. With Wilson hitting the ball in the woods most of the day, the comedian said on the 18th tee: "Mr. President, I'd like to make a bet with you." He added quickly, "No, not money."

"If I beat you on this hole, I'll expect you to appear on one of my television shows. If you beat me on this hole, I'll hold a fund-raiser for you."

With a nod of his head, the President gave his approval.

Wilson then drove into woods on the right of the fairway and dropped to the ground yelling: "What date is the fund-raiser, Mr. President?" The gallery roared with laughter.

Ford then let Wilson hit a free shot, and said the bet was still on. Even then, Wilson didn't have a chance. The President parred the 416-yard, par-4 hole, while Wilson had to hit at least two shots out of the woods on to the fairway.

For the record, Ford shot a 92, 21 over par, while Wilson had a 102. Elder was the low scorer with a 70 while Wiechers had a 72. The Lee Elder Third Annual Celebrity Pro-Am Golf Tournament, with a $10,000 purse, is for the benefit of the black golfers' newly formed scholarship fund.

* * *

Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip spent the last full day of their official tour of Japan Sunday visiting a Shinto shrine at Ise and watching girls pearl-diving in the sea at Toba.

The Queen and her husband, who end their six-day state visit today, were the first persons outside of Japan's imperial family to drive under the sacred torii gate into the venerated Shinto shrine of Ise where Emperor Hirohito goes each autumn to thank his ancestors for a rich crop.

A spokesman said the Queen, head of the Church of England, did not take part in a religious ceremony.

Only the Queen and her husband, accompanied by a high priest and an interpreter, were allowed into the shrine itself; they did not enter the most sacred sanctum reserved for the emperor and empress.

* * *

What one of the 800 guests called "a real New York monster" capped the tribute to Richard Rogers Thursday night, marking the 50th anniversary of the composer's first Broadway production, "The Garrick Gaieties." As 11 grand pianos, side by side on stage in the Waldorf Astoria ballroom, Rogers "classics" were played by and ensemble of five of New York's leading songwriters and performers: Cy Coleman, Hal Duchin, Burton Lane, Hank Rome and Jule Styne. Rogers, who will be 73 next month, has been recovering from surgery received an ovation.

* * *

With a pink orchid on her shoulder and 24 American Beauty roses clutched in her white gloves, Josephine Burson, an American mother of the year, endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment Friday in New York but said it "won't hamper us if it is passed." Mrs. Burson, who is 39 and has two grown children, formerly headed Tennessee's unemployment security department and is a past president of Hadassah in Memphis.

SAMUEL JUSTICE

Researchers Fail to Uncover Proof of the 'Charm' Particle

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT).—After almost six months of hectic research in which the world's largest experimental devices have been used on some of the tiniest constituents of matter, the nature of a new class of particles discovered in November has become more perplexing than ever.

The possibility remains that the particles indicate the existence of a subtle property of matter known as "charm." A few particles have been fleetingly observed that may be "charmed." But other experiments designed to test the charm hypotheses have failed to find particles predicted by the theory.

The status of this search was described last week by physicists from European and American laboratories at the spring meeting of the American Physical Society.

As stated in the current issue of the Cern Courier, issued by the European Organization for Nuclear Research near Geneva, the discoveries of recent months "have opened up completely new interpretations about the fundamental components of nature and their behavior."

The organization's research center outside Geneva is the site of Western Europe's largest atom smasher. Virtually all research on the new particles depends on the very large smashers, or particle accelerators, including the four-mile ring of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory at Batavia, Ill., the world's largest.

Charm is a hypothetical property of atomic particles that would be conserved when those particles interact with other heavy particles, much as an electric charge is conserved. In charge conservation, for example, if the net electric charge of particles entering into a reaction is minus one, the net charge of those that emerge from the reaction must also be minus one.

The existence of the property called charm was suggested in 1964 by Dr. James Bjorken, now at Stanford University, and Dr. Sheldon Glashow, now at Harvard University. They saw it as an explanation for certain patterns of particle interactions. When the new particles were discovered in November, they were hailed as the first evidence for "charmonium."

The particles of charmonium would be formed from the mating of two subparticles known as quarks. Because one was a so-called anti-quark, the properties of charm would be neutralized within charmonium and not evident to outside observation.

The first of the new particles was discovered almost simultaneously at Brookhaven National Laboratory near Upton on Long Island and at the Stanford linear accelerator in Palo Alto, Calif. Brookhaven named it the J particle. The California group calls it the psi particle. The latter team then found a second, slightly heavier particle that decays into the first one.

Both are uncharged electrically but the charm hypothesis predicted a whole family of particles, including some with electric charge (both positive and negative) and the outward manifestations of charm.

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